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The Bombay Chronicle

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 56 BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE ENHANCED BY THE DELHI TRUCE

OBEY YOUR GENERAL'S COMMAND IMPLICITLY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai's Advice To Rank & File

BARDOLI LANDS WILL BE RETURNED

WARNING TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

Speaking at a mammoth public meeting held on the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President-elect of the Karachi Congress, replied to the various criticisms levelled against the Working Committee for having accepted the terms of the Delhi truce.

Explaining why Mahatma Gandhi agreed to suspend the fight, the Bardoli Sardar, said that the nation stood to loose nothing by laying down their arms whilst discussion at the forthcoming R. T. C. was going on. The Government by making the truce overtures and inviting them to formulate their demands had admitted and realised the strength of the Congress.

If, therefore, they could participate in the discussions without any loss of dignity on their part, it would manifestly be foolish to plunge the country into further suffering. The Congress, he said, was not committed to any condition which was incompatible with its original demands. The doors were not closed for them to ask anything which had been granted to the other Dominions, like the right of secession.

The Congress agreed to the Federation idea because it would be a basis for uniting British Indian States. It would never to do see one half of India free and the other half still under subjection. As regards the safeguards it was made clear that they would be formulated only in the interests of India.

Alluding to the relations of the Congress and the Labour, Sardar Vallabhbhai said that the Congress had stood always by the workers. In this connection he said that although the release of Meerut prisoners was not made an essential condition for truce because they were involved before this movement was launched, yet the Congress was making earnest efforts for the release of the Meerut prisoners and it was likely that Government might respond.

The Sardar emphasised that the boycott of foreign cloth still remained and they should make it as complete as possible without resorting to coercion. If the Congress did not get satisfaction at the R. T. C. they were free to take any action and she was sure if the movement was revived it would come forth with strength hundred-fold greater than now.

In conclusion the Sardar asked the people to stand by the Congress in peace as they did in war.

At the outset Mr. S. K. Patil in proposing Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B. P. C. C. to take the chair said, that the latter had been President of that body thrice during the year and jailed.

In requesting the Sardar to speak Mr. Nariman referred to the splendid part taken by the people of Bombay, and particularly the women of Bombay in the present struggle.

"Congress Prestige has been enhanced by the acceptance of the Delhi Agreement in the eyes of the world or else Congressmen would have to go with the stamp of unreasonableness," This was the emphatic assertion made by Sardar Vallabhbhai in the course of his address at Azad Maidan on Sunday.

DETAILS.

Addressing the meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai declared that he was there to explain how the "Delhi Pact" came to be signed. He would endeavour to answer the reasonable doubts and misunderstandings that might have been caused in the minds of the people as a result of the signing of the agreement between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin on March 6. Mahatmaji had been explaining the implication of the truce every day by issuing statements and addressing public meetings but it was not possible for him to do the work alone throughout India. Ever since the Gandhi-Irwin pourparlers were started Gandhiji had been the most hard-worked man in India.

LEFT A WIDOW.

The sudden death of Pandit Motilal Nehru had left him in the position of a widow, infirm and wanting in strength which he had lost by the loss of a colleague who stood by him in times of war and peace. As such it was difficult for Gandhiji to reach all parts of the country and that was why the Sardar had come to Bombay to put before the citizens what in his humble opinion the position of the Working Committee, the Congress and the nation.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY CITIZENS

Sardar Vallabhbhai then paid a high tribute to the part that the citizens of Bombay had taken in the present struggle and said: "You have stood through thick and thin in the grim struggle that has become an event of the past during the last few days. My duty to put before you what has happened therefore becomes all the more necessary and you are partners in the struggle that was jointly raised to free the country from foreign domination. I shall now explain to you at length the terms of Delhi truce and after my speech if you are not convinced of the great step taken by Gandhiji on behalf of the nation you should certainly express it. But before that we must remember that as soldiers fighting under a leader it is our imperative duty to obey the command of our leader. In no war however, highly placed may be the soldier does he disregard this elementary principle. All of you have fought cleanly and thoroughly in the great struggle during the last one month. You raised the standard of revolt when the General summoned you to do so. You never said that you would lay it down until your General summoned you to do so.

"YOUR DUTY NOW."

Now your duty is just as you followed him every inch of the great path travelled so far you will now follow him in the honourable path

(Continued on page 5)

MEERUT PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED SHORTLY

—:o:—

It is reliably understood that the Meerut prisoners will be released in a week's time. The Government has been giving serious consideration to the question and a decision favourable to the prisoners is highly probable.

RESTORATION OF CONGRESS HOUSE

—:o:—

Entry Postponed For A Day Or Two

The Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—That the ceremony in regard to taking possession of the Congress House and re-entry into the permanent, premises of the Congress have been postponed for a day or two. The actual date and the time will be announced after the arrangements are complete.

WE SHALL DISCUSS AT KARACHI

—:o:—

Jawaharlal's Advice

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has returned to Allahabad. At a meeting of peasants in Moti Park, the Pandit said that all their grievances would be discussed at the Karachi Congress. In the meantime they must abide by the decision of Mahatma Gandhi.

'THIS PERSONAL TRIUMPH'

—:o:—

Nawab Of Bhopal To Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal sent the following telegram to the Viceroy on March 6:

Now that the Government communique announcing the results of conversations between Your Excellency and Mahatma Gandhi has reached us I hasten to expresss my joy and relief at the happy results achieved by Your Excellency and my very hearty congratulations on this great personal triumph. India owes a great debt to Your Excellency for your patience, your perseverence and your bold statesmanship. To the Princes and people of India alike you have been a most sincere and staunch friend I pray that your great work may bring permanent peace to India and prosperity both to her and to England and that the work begun in England and now so happily continued may be completed to the satisfaction of all vital interests concerned.—A. P. Special.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP PICKETING IN AMRITSAR.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, March 8.

It is announced by the Local Congress Committee that none of the cloth dealers should sell foreign cloth and in case they do not obey the Congress decision, picketing will be resumed.—A. P.

Temple Foundation Stone Laid At Benares

—:o:—

(DELAYED).

BENARES, March 7.

The foundation-stone of the Temple at the Hindu University was laid to-day by His Holiness Taponidhi Krishnashram Swami.—A. P.

INWARD AIR MAIL.

—:o:—

KARACHI, March 8.

Inward airmail is expected to arrive at 18 hours.—A. P.

PATIALA REACHES HIS STATE.

—:o:—

PATIALA, March 8.

The Maharaja of Patiala arrived here yesterday evening and was accorded a warm reception.—A. P.

MODERATE'S TRIUMPH OVER EXTREMISTS.

—:o:—

Baldwin's View

SIGNIFICANCE OF GANDHI-IRWIN TRUCE.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Indian policy and the settlement ending the Civil Disobedience campaign were the subject of a number of political speeches last night. Mr. Stanley Baldwin at Newton Abbott, Devon, repudiated misrepresentations in a section of the press he had committed the Conservative Party to a policy of withdrawal and surrender, He said: "So far from contemplating the weakening of the bonds that unite Great Britain and India we wish to bring about a closer union than we have ever had before. It is upon this great task of closer union that we are now engaged".

TRIUMPHANT MODERATES.

Commenting on the recent agreement, Mr. Baldwin said: "I would ask you to remember that for the first time the forces of moderation in India have triumphed over the forces of extremism. That would not have happened it there had not been men in India of moderation who could be sure of the good will and honesty of the statesmen of Great Britain".

The remainder of the speech was devoted to Conservative policy.—B. O. W.

REPUDIATION OF BRITISH DEBTS

—:o:—

Labour Candidates Thumping Majority

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Sydney — Practically complete figures of East Sydney byelection show that it has resulted as follows:

	Votes
Ward (labour)	19,192
Courtenay (Nationalist)	15 284
Mountjoy (Communist)	579

Labour at the last election had a majority of 13,000. Every member of Mr. Lang's Cabinet spoke on behalf of Ward but Labour members from New South Wales in Federal House of Representatives did not participate. Mr. Lang is apparently satisfied.

(Note:—Mr. Ward fought election on Lang's repudiation policy although Australian Labour Party had given instruction that election should be fought on Scullin's policy.)—Reuter.

WHEN TWO TORY CANDIDATES CONTEST

—:o:—

Interesting Fight At Westminster By Election

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Insolent and irresponsible plutocracy trying to dictate to a great Party their leadership and policy, is Mr. Baldwin's description of Sir Ernest Petter, Independent Conservative candidate at St. Georges, Westminster, bye-election and his supporters including Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrooke.

The bye-election promises to be one of the most interesting since General Election, as it is a fight between two rival sections of the Conservatives, namely Sir Alfred Duff Cooper, official Conservative, and Sir E. Petter who is asking electors to return him in order to give Mr. Baldwin notice to quit leadership.

WIFE TO COAX MIDDLE-CLASS VOTERS.

Lady Diana Duff Cooper, a celebrated beauty, is actively helping her husband by persuasive canvassing of women (she dislikes speech-making). She met with great success in this respect with mill girls at Oldham, Lancashire, during her husband's campaign in 1924/25. She is equally confident of coaxing middle-class people at Westminster.—Reuter.

LATHI CHARGE AND ARREST AT GUNTUR

—:o:—

Konda Venkatappaya In Custody

FOR DISCUSSING GANDHI-IRWIN SETTLEMENT.

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

A gazette extraordinary announces withdrawal of notifications declaring several Congress organisations unlawful.

Several lady satyagrahis were release to-day from the different jails in the Presidency consequent on Government order direction their release forthwith.

Mr. T. Prakasam was released from Cannanore Jail to-day. In a message he says that the truce achieved is a great victory. "I only hope that Congress and the leaders will have the strength required to make the rest of the business a success".

RELEASED AFTER LATHI CHARGE.

A Guntur message says that Mr. Konda Venkatapayya was arrested there yesterday evening for having made a speech at a meeting which he convened as Andhra Dictator to discuss the present political situation viewed in the light of Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

The police, it is said, dispersed by lathi charge a meeting held subsequently to protest against the arrest. Enquiries show that Mr. Venkatappayya has been arrested in connection with his speech but Government having issued orders for the withdrawal of all pending prosecutions against political offenders, it is expected that Mr. Venkatappayya will be released to-day.—A. P.

POLICE ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEER.

—:o:—

Sirsi "Bulletin" Sellers Beaten.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, March 7.

Forest Satyagraha was offered at Mardur near Haveri (Dharwar District) on Monday last when about seventy babul trees were cut. Nearly hundred people participating after due notice to police. Eight persons are arrested.

Details of severe police assault on a volunteer at Sonda near Sirsi on March 3 have been received. One volunteer hawking Sirsi Satyagraha bulletin was arrested by the police.

Another volunteer crying national slogans and following the former was the victim of a severe assault with canes, butt-ends of guns.

ANKOLA ANXIOUS FOR NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

Arrests After Truce.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANKOLA. March 7.

News of truce reached here on Friday evening. The news was received with mixed feelings by villagers who were determined on fighting to the bitter end.

Peace celebrations will be held on 12th. The Panchayats at Bhavikeri, Belekere are functioning openly though declared illegal. In spite of truce Rama chandra Bhatt, Congress Organiser, was arrested yesterday under District Police Act.

Ten pesons charged with being members of illegal bodies were discharged for want of Evidence. Sjt. Dattatraya Karmarkar, who was in charge of no-tax movement in Ankola Taluka, is returning to Dharwar with his colleagues.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL AGREEMENT

—:o:—

To Be Kept Secret

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Paris—Mr. Briand has informed the Cabinet that for reasons of high international policy details of Franco-Italian naval agreement cannot be published for some days. —Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S CHALLENGE TO YOUNG MEN.

—:o:—

They May Capture The Congress At Karachi.

"AND DO THE WORK YOURSELF" SAYS GANDHIJI.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 7.

"I will ask at the Karachi Congress to ratify Gandhi-Irwin agreement and if it was not acceptable to the country they could move vote of no-confidence on the Working Committee and elect Another Committee to carry on the work of the Congress" said Gandhiji at a mass meeting in Queens Gardens this afternoon. The occasion was the distribution of a large number of red leaflets, in which "Young India" had announced that the peace ushered in by the agreement was no peace, as Martial Law and other prisoners convicted of violence were still in jail.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Gandhiji said it was true negotiations with Lord Irwin were conducted individually by himself, but he had constantly been consulting the Congress Working Committee and the agreement reached was an agreement of the Working Committee as a whole. If they felt, the Working Committee was spent a force weaker and less wise than they the younger generations could take over the reins of the Congress and the destinees of India in their own hands.

Even then they would require cool heads courage and wisdom It was possible that if those youngmen had conducted negotiations, they might have achieved more than the Congress Working Committee. As matters stand whatever was achieved by him was in consultation with the Working Committee. The question of the release of prisoners convicted of violence was also considered by the Working Committee and they had tried to secure whatever they could in consonance with justice and the pledge of non-violence and truth. Gandhiji said if they faithfully carried out both in letter and spirit the terms of the compromise not only prisoners convicted of violence, but even the Garwali could be set free. Personally he was for release of even dacoits and thieves, for he was against corporal punishment.

PATH OF VIOLENCE.

Referring to the cult of bomb Gandhiji said if they feel that by giving up the path of peace and taking up the path of sword they could achieve their mission they must remember that they would not have sacrificed one Bhagatsingh but thousands of Bhagatsinghs, for which Gandhiji was not prepared. "Hence I say let us achieve Swaraj by peaceful means, which do not require sending a single man to gallows. If you, on the other hand, take to the sword, you must remember that the sword will not hurt Englishman alone Once the sword gets into vogue you will not be able to check its course. History was full of such instances.

AFTER SIX MONTHS.

But if you wish to save the condemned persons through this compromise, you must accept it in full and you must scrupulously carry out its provisions and come to me after six months for a reply to your question."

BOYCOTT AND BOYCOTT.

Proceeding Gandhiji said the settlement eschewed all intimidation, coersion or force in picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops. It also prohibited the boycott of British goods, as against other non-Indian goods. They had pursued that boycott as a political weapon with success during the last twelve months, which they were to lay down if they wanted to conduct peace negotiations with mutual friendliness.

ALL ABOUT MORAL EFFECT.

But the boycott of foreign cloth which was not conceived as a political weapon, but which was national duty could not be relaxed because the teeming millions of India must be fed and clothed. Boycott of foreign cloth and liquor, when successful would have a tremendous moral effect on the whole of world.

THOSE BLOOD BROTHERS.

Gandhiji next referred to communal unity and said it was a matter of great regret for him that Mr. Shaukatali who had arrived in Delhi in the morning could not be present at the meeting. Gandhiji said he left no stone unturned to bring Mr. Shaukat Ali back to the Congress platform, but the difference between both of them were like those of blood brothers. He however wanted Mr. Shaukatali to serve India in Gandhiji's way.

Proceeding Gandhiji said that if they realised the significance of Gandhi-Irwin settlement, they would instinctively see that there was a great task ahead of them, namely the establishment of intercommunal unity.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"If we cannot establish this unity, it would be no use for us to go to the Round Table Conference. We certainly cannot achieve that unity at the Conference. Unity presupposes self-purification, mutual trust, and I feel confident it can only be achieved outside the Conference. If you all wish it I want you to give me all possible help you can and I promise to do my best in the matter."

ANOTHER TRUCE.

Gandhiji referred to a letter he had received in the post in which it was suggested that Gandhiji should adopt the same means in the matter of Hindu-Muslim unity, as he had adopted in reaching Gandhi-Irwin truce, namely, to take the initiative himself to make advances himself to other communities.

"I will surely adopt the same method. I will go down on my bended knees before every Mussalman leader and entreat him to help me in the matter of communal unity. I will do all that is humanly possible, but it is not given to a single individual to accomplish such a big task. In fact God did not will that the best man should be destroyed by his own conceit.

WILLING TO RECEIVE HELP.

"As for myself I would gladly accept the help of even a small child specially that of the sisters who, during the last twelve months, have achieved what they had not done in many years.

"During the last twelve months women of India had given a wonderful exhibition of the power of Satyagraha and I want them to bring the same power into play against their own people. Go and tell them that if they continue to molest they (women) will not help, nor do any other thing, and that they will starve along with us.

If you assure

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANC

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An experienced MATRON and STAFF NURSES. Apply with Testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay No. 8.
A 2646

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, capable of working on Power Looms for Silk Suitings and Sarees. Preference given to one experienced with Card Draw Box and Dobbies. Apply with minimum salary to:—PATEL MILLS, LTD., Saharanpur, U. P.
A R 4515

WANTED—An efficient and experienced MANAGER for Poona Swadeshi, which is to be conducted on the same lines as "Swadeshi" Bombay. Apply to:—THE JOINT HONRY. SECRETARIES. Poona Swadeshi, Post Box No. 55, Poona 1
A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell shares of the Indian Assurance Co., Ltd., on salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 per month. Apply for particulars to General Managers, 5, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
A R 4518

WANTED—An ASSISTANT MANAGER for Colombo and Bombay. Knowledge of accounts essential. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4499

WANTED—AN EXPERT in Match Industry for a Match Factory to be started at Karachi. Only experienced and qualified persons should apply to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4476

Houses & Flats To Let.

UP TO DATE big fire-proof GODOWNS with telephone and all other convenience available at Yusuf Building Mount Road, Mazagon, just near tram and Vadi Bunder. Apply BHAIYA on spot.
C R4424

TO LET—Small Office Room, Hornby Road, lift, electric light, telephone. Rent Rs. 25. Please ring up No. 24233.
C R 4517

GODOWNS TO LET on Tramway Line at Frere Road, pucca built, with 4 ft. plinth at reasonable rents. Useful for storing cutpiece cloth, cotton, yarns, corns, machinery, kerosene, etc., etc. Size 70 ft. length 35ft. breadth, 45 ft. height. Apply Telephone No. 20413 or Post Box 928.
C R 4471

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LEARN Touch Typewriting in a month. Shorthand a speciality. TYPEWRITERS all ... for Lowest Cash or Easy ... Payment Plan. STAN... TYPEWRITER CO., 321, ... Rd.
2427

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IF YOU WANT TO EARN RS. 750 MONTHLY, Consult Professor SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One sure closing figure given. Opposite 'Pigeon Stand' 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
P R 4446

MAN OF WONDERS.—Consult through the medium of MAHMOUD BEG, Spiritualist for Cotton Forecast, Race Tips, with any other questions in any matters, regarding your life. Very accurate. Call at MAJESTIC HOTEL, Apollo Bunder Room No. 5. Your questions are answered on your own paper automatically.
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WANTED—3 BOWL CALENDAR MACHINE. (Second-hand) and a Boiler to run the same. Apply to the following with full particulars, rates etc.—UTTAMCHAND BHAROSEYLAL Rajamandi, Agra.
M R4484

Motors and Accessories

WILLYS KNIGHT, six cylinder. Sedan, five-seater, Car-Petrol consumption 23 miles, in perfect condition and running order, new paint, new tyres, fitted with powerful searchlight and fan. For sale at any reasonable offer. Apply Post Box No. 928, or Telephone No. 20413.
R 4472

Medical.

POXIN for Smallpox, Prophylactic and Curative, Thousands saved. NILANI PHARMACAL CO., Opposite Police Station, Lamington Road, Bombay.
R 4488

Property For Sale

BUNGALOW AT THANA (Charai). Onestoreyed. 9 room. Wellbuilt. Total Area 175 squareyards. Freehold. SPLENDID SITUATION. Value Rs. 7,500/-. UNIQUE CHANCE. Apply Box No. 738, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R4503

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

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THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1931, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1930.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1931.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Managing Committee,
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1931.
2623

Public Notices.

NOTICE

The following Public Auctions for the year, commencing from 1/4/31 and ending 31/3/32 will be held at the Municipal Office on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1931, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the right of collecting fees.

(1) From the fish and vegetables markets at Bazar Road, Khar Village near Khar Station and at Pali.

(2) From the vegetable vendors occupying the Municipal paved platforms at Bazar Road.

(3) For the right of skinning carcasses deposited on the Municipal dumping ground platform in Survey No. 341 at Nawpada.

It will be at the discretion of the Public Health Committee to accept or reject any bid. The bidder whose bid is accepted shall have to pay on the spot 10 per cent. of the accepted bid and the first instalment of the amount of the bid as deposit in case of items No. 1 and 2 and the whole amount in case of item No. 3.

Contract conditions can be seen at the Municipal Office, Bandra.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI,
B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, March, 1931.
2642

Tender.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1931, for supplying the following during the year 1931-32:—

1. Hay, bran, crushed oorid, sweet oil and salt.
2. Furnace oil (liquid fuel).
3. Printing books and forms.
4. Supply of stationery.
2. Tender forms, schedules, contract agreements, etc., can be obtained from the Store-keeper on any week day during office hours on payment of Re. -/ in case of items 1, 2 and 4 and Rs. 2/ in case of item No. 3 each.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by 1 per cent of the tendered amount as earnest money in cash. No cheques will be accepted.

CHIEF OFFICER.
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, March 7th, 1931.
2645

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of TULSIDAS DAMODERDAS alias TULSIDAS DAMODARDAS Visa, Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, unemployed residing at Natakwala's Mala Malarwady, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased (1) DHARAMDAS BHOGILAL KHATA, (2) BALKISONDAS BHAIDAS and (3) BHAGWANDAS MOJILAL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the first two share broker and cotton broker respectively and the third, a Clerk, residing at Kalbadevi without the Fort, Bombay, the executors according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed Tulsidas Damoderdas, deceased. ..Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eigth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
28th day of February, 1931.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2640

Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 12877 to 12879 for three fully paid shares Nos. 41040 to 41042 in the Imperial Bank of India (Bombay Register) originally issued in the name of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit and last endorsed to the undersigned Antonio Xavier da Rocha Pinto, Filomena Correia Afonso da Rocha Pinto and Cesar da Rocha Pinto have been lost or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.

Antonio Xavier da Rocha Pinto,
Filomena Correia Afonso da Rocha Pinto,
Cesar da Rocha Pinto,
SHAREHOLDERS.
2632

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

(Rule 14, Order XLI. Act V of 1908.)

Civil Appeal No. 103 1930.

In the Court of the District Judge at Wardha.

THE POTDAR, Mining Syndicate, Wardha .. Appellant.
THE JAPAN TRADING CO., LTD., .. Respondent.

Claim—Appeal.

Appeal from the decree of the Court of First Sub-Judge, S. C. Wardha, dated the 29th day of April, 1930.

To Messrs. Karamsey Damaji and Sons, Agent to the Japan Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., resident of Bombay No. 9, Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that on appeal from the decree mentioned above has been presented by and registered in this Court, and that the 18th day of April, 1931 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal at Wardha.

If no appearance is made by you on your behalf, by your pleader, or some one by law authorised to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 5th day of March 1930.

S. B. CHITNAVIS.
District Judge.
2643.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF NEW STEEL OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

Under instructions from the Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (This day) MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots at the godown situate at Arthur Bunder, behind Kamal Mansions, Colaba:—

All the stock of new steel office furniture and fittings such as filing cabinets, card index and post index drawers, rapid stack panels, posting trays, typewriters stands, tables, plain and upholstered chairs, safe partitions, shelves, table drawers, spray painting outfit fabbing machines, drills, punching machines, miscellaneous tools, stoves, E. motors, gas cylinders, angle and T. post, perforated and ordinary shelves, square headed bin fronts base plates and such other loose part to make complete filing cabinets and cupboards with doors and shelves, etc., etc.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF (BUILDING) C. I. SHEDS MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 12th March 1931 at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following sheds.

21-C.I. sheds Street No. 1507, Labour Camp, Sion Road.
C. I. Sheds (Workshop and Moulding Shops) Street No. 1194 G. Romji Hill, Sion.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

Auctioneers.

62, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 22084.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

Auction Sale of Valuable Immoveable Property Situate at Elphinstone Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage Messrs. Gulam Hussein Ahmedally and Fida Hussein Mahomedally at the risk and on account of Abdulhussein Mulla Jafferji Hassonally one of the Mortgagors and also of Bai Dossibai widow of Mulla Jafferji Hassonally, Bai Huseinabai daughter of Mulla Jafferji Hassonally, Bai Khatizbai daughter of Mulla Jafferji Hassonally and the heirs of Essaji Jafferji Hussonally deceased viz Bai Mariambai Essaji Jafferji, Jafferji Essaji Jafferji and Bai Safiabai Essaji Jafferji Pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd June, 1922, and made Between Essaji Jafferji Hassonalli, Abdulhussein Jafferji Hassonalli, Hooseinbhai Jafferji Hassonali, Khatizabai Jafferji Hussonalli and Dossibai widow of Jafferji Hassonalli of the one part and Haji Bachooali and Hyderali Haji Bachooali of the other part and which Power of Sale is vested in the Vendors by virtue of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 9th February, 1925 and made between Haji Bachooalli and Hyderalli Haji Bachooali of the first part Abdul Hussein Mulla Jafferji Hassanali, Essaji Mulla Jafferji Hassnalli, Dosibai widow of Mulla Jafferji Hassanalli, Huseinabai daughter of Mulla Jafferji Hassanalli, and Khatizabai daughter of Mulla Jafferji Hassanalli of the second part and Kulsumbai wife of Ramjanalli Ebrahim and Ramjan alli Ebrahim of the third part and by virtue of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 9th day of December 1927 and made Between Kulsumbai wife of Ramjanalli Ebrahim and Ramjanalli Ebrahim of the first part, Ablulhussein Mulla Jafferji Hassonalli of the second part and the said Gulam Hussein Ahmedally and Fida Hussein Mahomedally of the third part. Messrs. Vora & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 11th March 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

All that Piece or Parcel of Government Foras Freehold Salt Batty land or ground with four blocks of buildings constructed thereon containing by admeasurement 1414/- square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being without the Fort at Parel Station near Elphinstone Road on the Western Side of B. B. and C. I. Railway formerly in the registration Sub-District of Mandvi and Now in the Sub-District and City of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 381,537. New No. A 12417, New Survey No. 12653 and Cadestral Survey No. 843 Lower Parel Division Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2511 (1), 2511 (2), 2512 (1) and 2512 (1A) and formerly bearing Street Nos. 23, 23A, 24 and 24A, but New Nos. 12, 3, 3A, 3B, and bounded on the East by the Carrol Road on the West by the Property of Memon Jooma Sukoor on the North by the proposed Foras Road and on the South by the water passage.

For further particulars and Condition of Sale application should be made at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, at 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the undersigned Auctioneers, at their office.

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OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
PATHE CINEMA IS PROUD TO PRESENT
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HEATHER THATCHER
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"A WARM CORNER"
THE FUNNIEST ALL-TALKING COMEDY
YET SHOWN ON THE SCREEN
BEST PICTURES, BEST THEATRE,
REASONABLE PRICES
Book Your Seats In Advance.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

The Gay Nineties Are Here Again!
Marion DAVIES in THE FLORODORA GIRL

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer All-Talking, Singing, Musical
Romance with Delightful Technicolour Ballets! In
FIDDLESTICKS
Amusing Animated Cartoon Comedy with sound!
ALSO IN

The Excelsior
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 P. M.
THE TALKING, SINGING, DANCING FESTIVAL OF THE STARS.
PARAMOUNT ON PARADE
Featuring 50 Star Artistes
including
MAURICE CHEVALIER,
RUTH CHATTERTON,
GARY COOPER,
DENNIS KING
CLARA BOW.
Meet your favourites, face to face, on the Screen's first revel of laughs, lyrics and Love.

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TALKIES
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MAURICE CHEVALIER
Hear Him Talk and Sing in
INNOCENTS OF PARIS
It's French! It's Frisky!!

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THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 P. M.
AN ALL-TALKING PICTURE.
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Featuring
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TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
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IN
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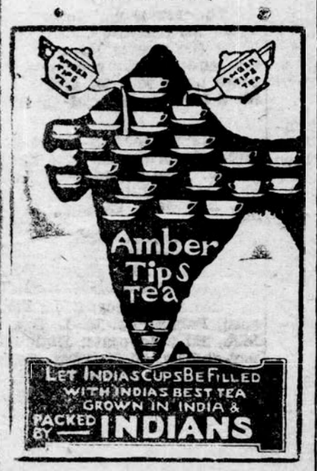

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

MONEY MARKET BECOMING EASY.

Sensational Rise In Mill Shares.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 6.

MONEY.

Money market was slightly easier with call funds available under 6 per cent and yesterday at as low as 5 1/4 per cent. The trade demand shows a slight decraase of some Rs. 20/69 lacs, while the Government and the Imperial Bank have paid each other Rs. 3 crores, thus completely redeeming their borrowings. Treasury bill maturities amount to the large figure of Rs. 813 lacs while renewals were only Rs. 391.50 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 5 1/4d, two to three months 5 1/2 per cent and four months 5 1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th February shows a decrease of Rs. 32.16 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 9,63,04,000 as compared with Rs. 18.51 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.58, a decrease of 0.06 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 7.05 lacs Rs. 8.78 lacs and Rs. 22.46 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 9.84 lacs to Rs. 9.47 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 55.88 lacs to Rs. 72.88 crores. The bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

The giltedged market was adversely affected early in the week on the Budget announcement and on the proposal of a heavy increase in the income tax. Yesterday, however, there was a recovery on the news of the political truce from Delhi. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper after receding from Rs. 61/13 to Rs. 61-6, improved to Rs. 62/8 and closed at Rs. 62/4. 5 per cent. 1945/55, 1939/44 and 1929/47 loans were particularly steady and it is reported in the market that purchases of these scrips are being made for the sinking fund. It may be noted that these loans are subject to sinking fund provision, and they are now quoted at Rs. 100/2, Rs. 92/4 and Rs. 94/4 respectively 6 c. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are placed at Rs. 100/1 and Rs. 100/14, and 1933/36 is quoted at a discount of 4 annas. 4 per cent. 1960/70 loan further eased to Rs. 73/2 and 1934/37 to Rs. 88/2. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955/60 loans receded to Rs. 82/10 and 1934 bonds to Rs. 94/4.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months bills were opened on Tuesday the 3rd March. Total amounts offered were Rs. 17,75,000, Rs. 30,50,000 and Rs. 3,02,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months at Rs. 96/3 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97/4 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98/6/3 and aaove were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98/6/0 received approximately 56 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bill were Rs. 3,25,000, Rs. 30,25,000 and Rs. 1,66,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5/0/4, Rs. 5/8/0 and Rs. 6/8/0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Thursday the 5th March to Monday the 9th, 1931 at Rs. 97/4/6 and Rs. 98/6/6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 25th February to 2nd March amounted to Rs. 14,75,000 and Rs. 1,76,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 10th March 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 13th March 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

A steadier tone was manifest in sterling exchange with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-25/32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. Some exports bills were showing both here and in Calcutta, while a few resales for forward were effected on the publication of the Hon. the Finance Member's Budget speech. The enquiry for all remittances is very slight. The following are the forward quotations:—

March 1/5 3/4d; April 1/5 25/32 to 11/16d; May 1/5-21/32 to 5/8 and June 1/5-5/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation were almost steady at dol. 4.85 3/4. French francs depreciated from 123.94 to 124.01. The Belga is quoted at 34.85 and the Italian lira at 92.74.

A press communique of the Dy. Controller of Currency states that remittances to the Home Treasury for the week ending 28th February 1931 amounted to £70,000 the whole of which were on account of sales of sterling. The total remittances to the Home Treasury since April last amount to £14,115,086 of which £5,725,886 were for meeting sales of sterling.

GOLD.

The price of ready gold dropped by an anna per tola to Rs. 21/3/9, a level one pie higher than the Mint's actual buying price. The lack of upcountry demand and sales by tired holders are mainly responsible for the drop. The daily offtake stands at no better than 5,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 2 lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns declined Rs. 13/8/9 for ready while delivery 1st April is unchanged at Rs. 13/9/3. The quotation for gold in London declined from 84s. 1 1/2d. to 84s. 10 1/2d but improved and closed at 84s. 11 1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/4/9 and Rs. 21/3/9 for ready Rs. 21/5/0 and Rs. 21/3/9 for 6th March settlement and Rs. 21/6/9 and Rs. 21/5/6 for 7th April settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £62,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 153,813 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market were quieter at the opening but steadied towards the end on advices from London and Shanghai. The increase of two annas per ounce in duty on silver imports was already discounted and had little effect on actual prices. Stocks in Bombay alone are unusually large at 13,500 bars and in view of the fact that India has imported during the last three months over 35 million ounces of ready silver, it is unlikely that she will buy abroad any more silver for some months to come. The daily offtake is further reduced and averages about 170 bars. In Shanghai the tael improved from 1s. 2-5/16d. to 1s. 3d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13d. and 12 1/2d. for ready and 12-15/16d. and 12-7/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 42/8 and Rs. 41/10 for ready, Rs. 37/12 and Rs. 37/3 for 9th March settlement and Rs. 38/0 and Rs. 37/7 for 7th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £3,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £87,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 4,909 bars and Rs. 13,400. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £nil.

SHARES.

A firm and buoyant tone was manifest in the Stock Exchange particularly for cotton mill shares on the budget announcement of a further 5 per cent. surcharge on imported cotton piece-goods. An additional factor was the steadiness in the price of raw cotton and the continued good offtake of Indian mill made cloth. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 66/4-740-720; Century Rs. 251/4-282/8-271/12; Central India Rs. 365-395-390; Crescent Rs. 68/2-80-76/6; Fazulbhoy Rs. 368/12-425-414/6; Indian Bleaching Rs. 111/14-122/8-130; Indore Malwa Rs. 350-371/4-365; Kohinoor Rs. 135-160-153/12; New Great Rs. 160-185-180; Pearls Rs. 235-271/4-259/4; Simplex Rs. 67/8-78/12-75 and Swadeshi Rs. 275-300-293/6.

In the miscellaneous section there was a slight general improvement. Tata Iron Ordys. improved from Rs. 23/8 to Rs. 25-6 while Defds. receded from Rs. 283/12 to Rs. 280. Tata Hydros advanced from Rs. 106/4 to Rs. 110 and Tata Power from Rs. 452/8 to Rs. 472/8. Andhra Valleys kept unchanged at Rs. 608/12. Alcock shares rose from Rs. 166/4 to Rs. 172/8 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 455 to Rs. 480. Bombay Trams steadied to Rs. 121/4 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 182/8. Cement shares were also steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 14/8 and Indian Cements at Rs. 187/8. Katni Ordys improved to Rs. 155 with defds. unchanged at Rs. 593/12. Railway shares were a bit easy. Ahmd. Prantij receding to Rs. 810 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 660. Imperial Bank shares after declining from 1065 to Rs. 1055 closed again at the opening level, while Contributories were unchanged at Rs. 261/14. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 84/4xd. and Central Banks kept steady at Rs. 15.

CALCUTTA.

The price of hessians dropped from Rs. 9/8 to Rs. 9/2. Jute shares in the Calcutta market were quiet and dull.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 4.

The important event during the week has been the release of the Government of India budget on the evening of the 28th ultimo which has on the whole proved to be disappointing document to the commercial community. The drastic rise in income-tax proposed therein, is very unfavourable to the trading community and to the middle men and all these proposals have been received with very great concern. It is believed that if these proposals are accepted by the Assembly the business community will be very hard hit and Trade will be very unfavourably affected. The increase in import duties such as on artificial silk yarns by 2-1|2 on woollen yarn of 5 per cent. etc., is also not received favourably by the Trade. On the whole the effect of the budget is unfavourable to the Trade and it is believed that business in general will suffer a great deal as a result of the same. The immediate effect of the budget on the yarn market was a slight general decline in prices, particularly in cotton yarns and a slight rise in prices on artificitl silk yarns. Reports received from various consuming districts go to show that the middle men have been disappointed at the income-tax proposals and consequently do not expect much improvement in Trade. The latest news about the peace between Congress and Government are reassuring and peace has almost become a certainty. This has undoubtedly a good effect on Trade in general and the commercial community is eagerly awaiting detailed information to this effect: Prices of raw materials have remained steady during the week with a firm undertone as a result of the peace negotiations. On the whole the feeling is quite optimistic.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Business is very limited and only a few sales have been done from stock. Forward business is at a standstill.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

As a result of the rise in import Duty by 2-1|2 per cent. some of the import Houses and dealers have been quoting higher prices for the stock lots to the extent of 1|4 to 1|2 anna per lb. but the buyers and consumers have not been paying any extra price so far and inquiries have been wired at the old rates. It is quite possible that if demand continues satisfactory the rise in duty will be adjusted by half and half on both the sides. In view of large arrivals during the last two months and in view of limited consumption of artificial silk yarns it is very likely that for sometime to come prices may not improve but much more will depend upon the demand and the attitude taken by the Continental Makers. The 5 per cent rise in Duty on artificial silk piecegoods is expected to help the weavers to some extent.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have remained steady with a better undertone on account of limited stocks and improved demand for this class of yarns. Forward business is small.

INDIAN YARNS.

All the prices are not much affected and the undertone has remained quiet during the week and offtake is considerably reduced probably due to Holi holidays. As the settlement of political question is in sight it is very likely that further confidence will be restored amongst the dealers and on the whole if the prices will not improve further there will be no chance for a decline. There has been some further improvement represent from Southern India markets but the prices offered are yet too low. On the whole enquiries are very helpful and feeling is hopeful all round.

Karachi Port Trust Board And Mr. Sidhwa's Election

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

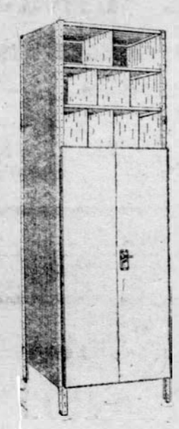
KARACHI, Mar. 4.

An extraordinary meeting of the Karachi Indian Merchants's Association was held yesterday to decide the question of Mr. R. K. Sidhva's election on the Karachi Port Trust Board for which the Commissioner-in-Sind has written a letter to the Association disqualifying Mr. Sidhwa. The meeting passed a resolution that the Association have confidence in Mr. Sidhva and he is their true representative, and have wired the Commissioner-in-Sind again to remove his disqualification.

As the Commissioner has power to nominate a person in place of Mr. Sidhva. The Association have further passed a resolution requesting all the members of the Association not to accept the nomination by the Government.

The fight is likely to be intensive as it expected that in the event of the Commissioner not removing the disqualification of Mr. Sidhwa the other representatives of the Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber will be asked to vacate the seats.

MODERN SHELVING.



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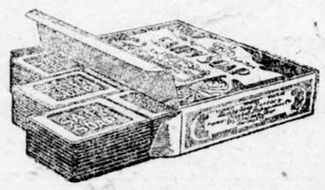

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TRUCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the official statement published by the Secretary to the Government of India there is no mention whatscever of those who have been deported from the British territories. But what surprises me most is that even Mahatma Gandhi makes no reference to this in his statement to the press.

In the end of last May Mr. Thekedar and his son Hazrat Gul Khan, prominent Pathan leaders were deporttd to Peshawar by the Police Commissioner of Bombay for active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Will Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Working Committee who have come to an agreement with the Government see that such deportation orders are forwith withdrawn. Yours etc.

N. H. VALLIBHOY.

March 6.

SARASWATS AND MOTILAL DAY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have no doubt the public will be duly edfied to read the speeches of Mr. V. N. Chandaverker and his admirers and their friends, at the Motilal Day meeting. My concern, however, is with his acts and not his speeches. I ask you whether it was not a sacrilege to have requested a man of his views to preside over such a meeting, for he is opposed to everything that the Punditji lived, worked and died for. Mr. Chandaverker might have made a most unexceptional speech, for all I care. Sir Ernest Hotson made a better speech in the Bombay Council. It is not speeches that matter, but actions, and I will ask your readers to think of Mr. Chandaverker's past record, and say in fairness whether he was a fit chairman of a meeting to mourn such a great patriot.

Pundit Motilal stood for the starving masses and workers. Mr. Chandaverker opposed the motion in the Corporation for giving a lakh worth of rupees to the starving and hungry mill workers in Bombay, when they were struggling for a living wage for months together.

Pundit Motilal stood four square for the National Flag and many people have suffered for that piece of cloth symbolical of Indian honour and unity. Mr Chandaverker opposed its adoption by the Corporation. The Calcutta Corporation flies it over its building, and the heavens have not fallen.

If Mr. Chandaverker has the courage of his convictions, so have his opponents. The people who manoeuvred him into the chair, as an electioneering stunt, were those who were strongly opposed to the introduction of politics into the Association. The Pundit was surely honoured by the country for his politics and not for his income as a lawyer! Perhaps, these gentlemen wanted the right sort of politics. One word more. It is the fashion in these days to praise a dead Indian patriot, who is opposed, insulted and abused by the very persons when living.—Yours, etc.,

BHAN[illegible]P.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir—It is a common desire of parents of all castes and creeds in India to see that their school going children are brought up under wholesome surroundings in a clean and healthy atmosphere; that their minds are not merely fettered with book-knowledge nor are they to be burdened with political slogans. They should be brought up in all the uses of an outdoor life and healthy exercises in the open air. The bringing up of our children is entirely contrary to the ways and methods practised amongst Western nations. A baby, when born is given the fullest benefits of pure fresh air amongst the Westerners. It is a common sight in Europe to see the little misses teddling on the fields or in their mother's or nurse's arms breathing fresh morning air. Their children of school-going age are given full opportunities to excel in out-door games and exercises. Their mother is glad to hear of the number of runs her son has score on a cricket ground rather than the marks he has acquired at a school examination. As a full grown individual whether in the commercial line or holding a government post, the Englishman does not forget his exercises in the open air. The picture is entirely different with Indians. The baby born is kept in a dark, unhealthy room. Or even if the room were open to light and sunshine, every effort is made to keep away the health-giving elements-the light and air. The baby is aubed with coal black, his eyes and feet are painted black to keep away the 'Evil Eye.' The body of the little ones is not protected from exposures so such as the parents are anxious to bedeck them with anklets and armlets. Their oars and noses are mercilessly ears and nose-rings and earrings. Thus a good face is disfigured and the ornaments leave a scar on the skin and their heavy weight obstruct natural movements. The selfish desires of men of wealth deprive our children of open spaces and play grounds. Every inch of space is built in the avidity of land-lords to collect more rents. The school premises in all large or small towns are insanitary and unhealthy. They are mostly in conjested localities and amidst insanitary surroundings. The children at intervals of school hours occupy streets where hawkers of cheap eatables thrive their trade. The teachers with few exceptions are ignorant of the elementary principles of sanitation and hygiene. They are dirtily clad and poorly paid. The Provincial Governments make generous contributions to Local self-Governments for advancement of education. The response, however, is poor and unsatisfactory. Costly school-buildings in solid stone and masonry are constructed but the root principles of sanitation and hygiene, in course of their construction, are vrey much ignored. Whilst with less sum donated to English schools, their school authorities give their first thought to selection of a site where they should have a play ground or a large space for open air exercises for their children.

Open air schools as in Europe or Japan should also be our ideal. The school structure will cost much less. A school master in England or America is a respected person. He is educated and asserts superiority whatever society he attends. He is generally a lover of games. He takes keen interest in out-door sports. He leads the boys of his class in open air healthy exercises. He takes them out camping and bivouacs at nights in open fields. Real national spirit can only be acquired by starting with our boys' education on proper lines. The desire to build up their constitution in the light of physical and moral training should be the principal object of every controlling body. A thorough investigation in our school methods is necessary. A complete overhauling of the present system is urgently required and nothing ought to be left to chances. May I request the Municipalities that are receiving school grants from the Government to bear in mind the famous saying—"The battles of England were fought on playgrounds of Eten and Harrow." Their next best should be for our school going children the great principle underlying the famous maxim "Mens sana in corpore sane."

Yours etc.,

KESHAW D. KHAMBATTA, D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health,
Poona City.

Poona, March 5.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

Mr. Sund[illegible]er Kabadi, Hon. Secretary, Commi[illegible]ee of Action for Independence, wi[illegible] the beginning of the negotia[illegible]ns between Mahatma Gandhi the Viceroy and Maha[illegible] became first signs of discontent [illegible]t manifest among the mo[illegible]ress vanced section of the Con[illegible] rank and file. In a joint confe[illegible]ence of some of the Congressmen, Youth Leaguers, Trade Unionists and Communists, it was decided to work out a statement of policy to be followed by the Congress rank and file in the present situation. The statement was issued over the signature of the representatives [illegible] of the various groups [illegible] united with the common purpose of repudiating the R. T. [illegible]cussions, disapprove of the peace negotiations and continuing the struggle for freedom with a clearly defined programme. The Committee of Action for Independence was formed at a conference of the signatories to the statement. The task of the Committee was to popularise the statement as containing the platform of rank and file opposition to the policy of the Working Committee. Its activities were not to be confined to Bombay, but to extend all over the country, to get in touch with the advanced elements everywhere, have the platform of opposition endorsed by them, have similar Committees of Action set up to conduct the campaign in other provinces, and finally to put up an organised opposition at the Karachi Congress.

In the beginning, the Committee had to work under difficulties the average Congressman still in blind faith and looked askance at those criticing the leaders, particularly Mahatma Gandhi. Now the situation has completely changed. The conclusion of peace has precipitated the crisis. In this situation the Committee of Action proposes to carry vigorously the task of organising the rank and file opposition. With this purpose it is going to issue a weekly Bulletin—"The Revolt," to organise mass meetings and demonstrations for repudiating the peace with Imperialism, and reaffirming the determination to continue the struggle for freedom to hold conferences of active Congress workers for working out the platform of opposition, and finally to lay before the Karachi Congress a clear programme of mass action for the coming stage of the movement.

EDWARD THEATRE.

—:o:—

Eddie Polo is the featured star in "Wanted Witness" at the Edward.

THE RIALTO.

—:o:—

The all-talking comedy hit, "Free and Easy", starring Buster Keaton, the king of screen comic, is being shown this week at the Rialto. Most of the action of the picture, which is a satire of Hollywood activities, takes place within the studio confines and the moviegoer is given the unexpected treat of seeing his favourite actor portraying emotion before the camera and microphone while a well known director stands on the sidelines giving orders. There are several good songs sung in the picture.

An added attraction is the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's novelty comedy, the "Dogway Melody" in which Dogs impersonate famous revue stars and speak, sing and dance. This film was on the bill last week at the Capitol and provided a lot of fun to the audience and is sure to do so again at this theatre.

LUNA PARK'S NEW AMUSEMENT.

The water shute brought from the continent to Bombay at a great expense was set running last Wednesday evening. A large gathering took advantage of the novelty of being hauled to the heights of the shute, then shot through the pond in the comfortable boats, which whirled around the structure like jewelled sea-planes. The venture is looked upon as a decided proof of the faith the Management have in the pleasure loving patrons of Bombay. The structure is not one that can be easily dismantled, and entails the supervision of first rate electricians and mechanics.

LANTERN LECTURE ON "GOA, ITS HISTORY AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE PARSIS."

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali. A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society on Monday, 9th March 1931, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall," by Dr. Jamshed Jivanji Modi, on "Goa—its history and its connection with the Parsis." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

G. I. P. STRIKERS BETRAYED.

—:o:—

BHOPAL, March 3.

The following telegram was sent by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's to Lord Irwin, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

G. I. P. Railwaymen heartily pleased with peace negotiations carried on successfully.

Hundreds of strikers are starved to death since the last thirteen months, though, the conditions given in Government of India's communique of March 1 were carried out in toto by the strikers.

Government has betrayed the strikers and are discharging hundreds every day. Please, therefore, remember they do not betray you.

Dr K. B. Desai Served With Notice

—:o:—

Dr. K. B. Desai, a prominent national worker in Jalalpur Taluka and Navsari district has been served with a notice and asked to present himself in the Distr[illegible]ate's Court, on the 12th [illegible]now cause why he should not be bound over for a period of a year with two securities, each of Rs. 1,000.

Srimati Kashiben Kotak's Statement

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 4.

The following is the text of the brief statement of Shrimati Kashiben Kotak the 6th Dictator of the Karachi Satyagrah Committee in connection with the case against her, for which she was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment:—

"I was the 6th Dictator of the Karachi Satyagraha Committee. And as such I tried my best to spread, among people, disaffection towards the British Government. That is my religon and if that is a crime, I have done it and invite whatever penalty you think best."

When the Magistrate pronounced the sentence of six months on her, she gave a hearty laugh and immediately went away inside the Jail with her two and half years' old daughter.

Remove Film

Teeth regain dazzling whiteness

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10 day, free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

WONDERFUL TALISMANS

Honourably Liberated from the Session's Court of Nadia 1900 A.D., and Faridpur Dist. 1910 A.D. Highly certified by Numerous Eminent men throughout the continent an Abroad for TWO GENERATIONS. Price refunded if not benefitted in time.

N.B.—The world wide success of our Talismans during the last half a century have caused a host of worthless imitations copyin closely the titles, utterly fail to approach the original in quality and only gives rise to disappointment and failure. Any one proving the [illegible] said court instances and dates false will be reward[illegible] 1,000. Please remember that we neither appointed any agent[illegible] did we ever offer our Renowned Talismans at any reduced wholesale rates. Foreign orders to be paid in full advance with actual postage, except Ceylon. No enquiry is replied to unless it is brief and accompany Indian Stamp for reply.

BEWARE OF all other worthless misnomer imitations subsequently appearing since 1910 A.D. IMITATIONS

MESMERIC TALISMAN

Full of occult powers, Resplendent with the powers of Mesmerism and Hypnotism, rendered highly efficacious by the superhuman power of Yoga and the electric influence of the combination of various yogic medicines. A Potent relief from all diseases at once. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste of ENERGY under all conditions until put off. If it is the greatest increaser of Natural power. Through its wonderful occult power the wearer will be able to know any one's PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE mysteriously by mesmeric art. Full directions given with Talisman only. Poison of venomous snakes and rabid, dogs and jackals do not act upon its wearer. It will ward off all serious disasters and accidents that might otherwise end in premature death. Rs. 9-12 each. V. P. Extra.

LAKSHMI HANUMAN KAVACH

The only Kavach (Talisman) of unquestionable genuineness ever bestowing Good Luck, Prosperity and boundless joy. The wearer shortly gets immense wealth, sound health, vast learning, high fame, son, friends, success and victory everywhere. He succeeds through very slight attempt in Trade, Commerce, Examination, etc., miraculously like a charm. The Goddess of Wealth, remains ever stationary in his house. No one remains enimical to him. Rs. each, Special (in gold tube), Rs. 15-8, P. Extra.

SAMMOHAN-KAVACH

The wearer will acquire the power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control, enablin to accomplish through them anything the wearer likes. He will be able to charm and captivate his foes and to take revenge upon them. It can make obliged or appease one's superior officer or master though untoward or angry. Rs. 8-12 each Special (in gold tube) Rs. 28-12, V. P. Extra.

TESTIMONIALS—It is impossible to print all the testimonials we received during the past years, but we give below only a few recent names. They are of:—Mr. Lala Kankan, Lal, Sub-Magistrate, Ganjam; Mr. Abdul Wahed, Dy. Magistrate, Mymensingh; Dr. S. Mandal, B.A., M.B., Calcutta; Mr. C. Pamaj, 1, Middleton, Row, Calcutta; Mr. B. Sen, Bar-[illegible]-Law, [illegible]; Mr. R. K. [illegible] Jhikra, Howrah; Mr. K. K. Mustafi, Govt. Khash Office, Midnapur; Maulvi Nur Md., Karuli, Bengal; Dr. B. L. Mallik, Medical Officer, Soheyatganj Basti; Dr. K. Y. Purkayastha, Municipal Dispensary, Sylhet; Mr. M. N. Dey, B. L., Pleader and Dr. B. C. Dey, L.M.S., Sirajganj, Pabna; Dr. M. L. Das, Baniboha, Faridpur; Mr. N. Sanyal, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. P. M. Sarkar, Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. S. Abdul Bari, Headmaster, Joynagar, 24, Parganas, etc. Apply in writing to:—

R. N. SHARMA, Astrologer, B.C., Bevabazar, Calcutta.

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No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs. 125/- and upwards.

Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re 1/- and upwards.

LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-15 p m.:—Gramophone Records.

7-0 p m.:—Nandiker's vocal music.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

DR. V. S. TRILOKEKAR—expired on Sunday. Funeral will take place to-day (Monday) at 8 a. m., 25,Nawroji Street, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per S. S. "Chitral" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th inst.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 8th inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" arrived London on Friday the 6th instant.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held in Chotalal Bhuwan to-day (Monday) at 8-30 (p.m.)

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Marwari Swadeshi League at Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday). Miss Lila Rao will preside, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Kantabehn Khandwala, Nagindas Master and Mr. Munshi will speak on the Truce.

SHRI BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The opening ceremony of the Shri Bhuleshwar Congress Committee office will take place to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in Joshi Building opposite Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road. A procession will start from Mumbadevi fountain Tambakanta, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) and it will pass through Zaveri Bazar, Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. Vir Nariman will perform the opening ceremony and hoist the flag.

HUTASHANI SWADESHI BAZAR.

Near G. I. P. Rly. Parel Station.
Open from 4 to 10 p. m.
Programme in Amusement Hall,
Sangit Jalsa of
Master Lahanu Student of
Late Natasamrat Keshawrao Bhosale
Lathi, Dandputta, Wrestling and Legius etc.
at 6 p. m. S. T.

DELHI AGREEMENT

—:o:—

To-Day's Meeting At Dadar

Under the auspices of the Young Patriots' League and the Committee of Action for Independence, a public meeting will be held to condemn the Delhi Agreement to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the Tilak Maidan, opp. B.B. & C.I. Railway Station, Dadar when Mr. Vasant B. Karnik, Advocate, will preside and amongst the speakers will be Sardar Jamiat Singh, Messrs. Tyab Shaikh, G. L. Khandalkar, Natu, Maniam and Dr. P. M. Shetty.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF GUJRATI PLAY

—:o:—

Released Congress Leaders As Guests

The Deshi Natak Samaj will stage their popular drama "Vir Jivan" at Victoria Theatre to-day (Monday) 9 p.m. when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, ex-president, Bombay "War Council" will preside and will receive the released Congress leaders as guests of honour. The proceeds of the play will go towards the fund of the First batch of Bombay Volunteers for Karachi Congress. Tickets can be had at the Theatre from 12 noon.

Bombay's Swadeshi Market.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI
WILL OPEN
THE SWADESHI MARKET

TO-DAY AT 5-30 P.M
At BABOO GENU ROAD (Kalbadevi)

The Market offers an excellent opportunity to the public to purchase all Swadeshi Goods in one Market.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

MAKE ALL YOUR PURCHASES
AT THE
SWADESHI MARKET

LILAVATI MUNSHI
Hon. Secretary

CONGRESS PRESTIGE ENHANCED BY THE DELHI TRUCE

(Continued from page 1)

that he has halked for you. He has raised a cry for halt and as good soldiers I am confident you will obey his comand implicitly. This does not preclude you from intelligently following the course that he has chalked for you. He will obey his command implicitly. that he has suggested for your acceptance during the next few days. If you are convinced after my speech that wisdom did not lie in signing the Delhi pact you are welcome to do so. I must at the same time point out to you that strictly speaking this statement of mine is applicable in the case of those who had been active workers in the struggle through which all of us just passed.

Those of our countrymen who had no share in the contribution of the struggle have no justification in my opinion, of making adverse criticism of the Delhi pact. They are according to me far away from the realities of the situation. Only those who have associated themselves with the movement can be said to be entitled to criticise the Working Committee as having betrayed them. I am saying this not merely because they were not with us from the very beginning but because I believe very strongly that they have not yet understood the conception which stands behind the whole movement which we carried on so enthusiastically. I should, therefore, welcome with cordiality any criticism which may come from those who were actively engaged in the struggle and I shall pay no heed to the comments of those who stood away from us.

Now to go back to the history of the negotiations which have culminated in the present Delhi Agreement. As you are aware as soon as the members of the Working Committee were released, we met in a Committee on the 6th of February. From then until the agreement was signed, the Working Committee carried on discussions with all shades of opinion. In the course of our discussion we realised that the Viceroy had made an offer which was a distinct advance over the past. In his statement the Viceroy said in so many words that "we have come to such and such conclusions at the Round Table Conference and we want you—the Congress leaders—to look into them closely."

WHAT VICEROY HAS OFFERED US.

Lord Irwin not only asked us to study the reports of the Round Table Conference proceedings more closely but also invited us to discuss them. In this statement one will observe that the spirit that lurked largely was behind the attitude of the British Government as well as the Viceroy in the past was no longer there. We found that after all the British Government as well as the Government of India have understood us better. No more were they feeling that the Congress was an institution which would beg. The Viceroy did not make the statement in the form of responding to the wishes of beggars. He at last came to realise that the Indian National Congress was the nation full of mighty, strength, with "bullets" which could meet the British bullets with equal result. He found that the people behind the Congress and I mean by people the mass of people that made up the Indian National Congress were full of force and strength which could not be ignored even by mighty Empire. The declaration of the Prime Minister equally answered the same echo and as such it did not take much time to understand that the British Government wanted to talk and discuss with us as equals and not as subordinates.

FIRST POINT "CONCEDED."

Now I shall deal with the conditions that have accepted by the two warring parties in coming to a truce in the present struggle. The very first principle—and I say emphatically—it is a vital principle to the Congress and the nation as a whole—that is conceded in these declarations and the Delhi Agreement is the future position of India in the new constitution. All these weary years of the Congress struggle, the British Government were not prepared to admit that India should be discussed as a whole. But the R. T. C. proposals have gone back upon the attitude of the past. Once for all India will be treated as an indivisible nation, made up of Indian States and what is called the British India. There will be no more talk of Indian India and the British India. The two component parts of the nation are to be brought into one so as to assist us to work together harmoniously in the best interest of the masses which belonged to them.

The second condition in the Truce pact which ought to be welcome is the acceptance by the British Government of the principle of Responsible Government to the Indian people. If the British Government had acceded to this principle in 1929, all the worry of the no-tax campaign would have been saved. The situation to-day would have been quite different. But at that time when we dicussed the matters with our enemy, our enemy was not prepared to believe that we were ready and ripe for the administration of our country in the form of Responsible Government. The third condition deals with the acceptance of what is called "Safeguards or Reservations."

SAFEGUARDS IN INTERESTS OF INDIA

Now as you will read the Delhi Agreement you will find that these safeguards and reservations are to be in the interests of India. After all it is for us a nation to decide what is meant by "the interests of India." Though the frame work of the R. T. C. is before us, the drafting of the detailed constitution will be done with the consent of the Congress. There it is that our task requires to be properly applied. We must be ready with our case when the Round Table Conference meets for the second time. We must know before hand that we mean "in the interest of India." "In the interest of India" we must see through the cases of the minorities, we must face the problems of the subjects of the Indian States and we must also face the problems that immediately confront the masses of the Indian people. We must see that their interests are well protected in the structure which is to be created with our help. We shall then not overlook the fundamental rights of the States people nor those of the peasants or those of the industrial workers.

LET US NOT BE IMPATIENT.

And supposing that we are not able to enforce our will which is in the interest of India it will be our duty to decide our own line of action. Nothing can preclude us from doing so. But let us not be impatient in dealing with our opponent. I value it most because I believe that the world opinion is on the side of our country. The whole world has come to know that we mean to fight cleanly and truly. As such we do not want to allow that opinion to go by default.

Having accepted this agreement, many say that it will react on our forces that have contributed so greatly in the present struggle. May I take this opportunity to answer that part of the criticism? I believe that cannot be so. The nation that has revolted to such a high pitch cannot sleep over the revolt within a few months. Supposing that it does sleep, then I must say that we are really not ready to receive freedom which is our due. On the contrary, it is my firm conviction that we have created consciousness amongst the masses to such a degree that they will be ready for action at a moments notice from their leaders. I should, therefore, ask you not to entertain such pessimistic view of the situation.

GUJERAT PEASANTS KNOW ME WELL.

I shall now deal with the question of confiscated lands. I find legitimate ground for the questions that have been put to me ever since I arrived in Bombay I must answer my critics in most unequivocal language. First of all, let my critics know that the whole peasantry of Gujarat know me too well. I know full well that it will not misjudge me. First of all very few people realise that the land, though confiscated, in reality belongs to the peasants themselves. Nobody can deprive them of it without their will. Not only that I am going back to Gujerat to see that though the question, as far as the Government is concerned, is closed, is re-opened. I shall see that every inch of the confiscated land goes back to the rightful owner. There cannot be any alternative proposal in this regard. The land will and shall be restored to the man who owns its in spite of the Government contract is closed.

Now I want to warn the merchants dealing in foreign cloth. Let it be made clear to them though we have removed the Boycott term on their cloth, we shall not rest content unless every inch of foreign cloth has disappeared from this country. We believe that for the good of the country, for the good of the peasants and workers not a single inch of foreign cloth will be imported in the country. We want to feed our starving peasants and workers by producing Indian cloth. Our Indian cloth must be able to feed those who are starving, standing naked in the streets without work and employment. Let the merchants remember what awaited them in 1930. We warned them in 1921, we have warned them in 1930 and we once again warn them in 1931 that if they do not listen to us, quite a different fate awaits them in our next struggle.

GREAT "RISHIS" INVOKED

Now I shall come to that part of the agreement which calls upon the nation to follow it implicitly. As those engaged in Dharma Yudh, we must prove to our opponent that we shall strain our nerves to fulfill the great agreement that our "General" has signed on our behalf. We shall not violate either in word or in deed a single clause of that agreement. If we did that the whole world would recognise that India is a Dharmabhumi as proclaimed by our Rishis and by our "General." If we cease our warring activities, the withdrawals of all the repressive Ordinances will help us to mobilise ourselves in a better manner in case we had to wage war after six months. As such, I call upon to you to follow implicitly the Delhi Agreement.

MEERUT PRISONERS

As regards the release of Meerut prisoners, I have been confronted with many questions. Let me answer these questions. Some of you may be knowing that we did our very best to have them released. But in the course of our discussion we realised that the truce that we have now signed refers to the events that occured during the course of our fight. As such we could not break down the negotiations on account of the Meerut prisoners who were arrested long time back. Nobody wants them to rot for such a long time. We want them back and we shall still strive for their release at the earliest possible opportunity. Let it be remembered that they have worked for the working class and we have no quarrel with the latter.

DON'T FIGHT THE CAPITALISTS

We shall welcome Red Flag, White Flag or the matter of that even the Black Flag. But we shall not welcome any flag that stands for violence. We believe that India's path lies in a non-violent struggle, and we shall welcome every one who is prepared to go with us. This also brings me to another question. It has been pointed out that we have not done anything in the interests of the workers. I want to make it clear that I shall not betray them. But I must say that I am not prepared to tell them to fight the Indian capitalists to-day. To-day, I want to get rid of the foreign imperialists that are sucking the blood of the masses. If time comes, I shall not stop fighting the Indian capitalists if they do not cease exploiting their workers. To-day we cannot fight two enemies. Let us fight one enemy and then it will not be difficult, if necessary, to fight the other enemy born in our own land. I am told "Give the land back to the peasants." But may I know where are the peasants who claim that the land should be given back to them. I have not come across one single peasant who has told me to abolish the landlord, the Zamindars and the Indian Princes.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY WOMEN

In conclusion, let me pay my tribute to the large number of women of Bombay who contributed to the successful issue. They have done it without causing any violence to any individual or individuals and I am confident that Bombay will not allowed its fair name to be tarred with any blasphemous charge against her in the future.

1ST BATCH OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

Those who are desirous of joining the first batch of volunteers for Karachi Congress are informed that no more applications will be received after 4 p.m. to-day, (Monday) at Mr. B. D. Mhatre's Building, Chowpatty, Bombay. The applicants are asked to be present at the Govalia Tank at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

NONE DARE DEFY THE WILL OF THE NATION.

Munshi On Gandhi-Irwin Truce.

If the Congress maintains the strength and the solidarity which it has gained during the last year and stands with Mahatma Gandhi in peace, as it did in war, no power on earth can resist the dawn of a new era of complete freedom" declared Sjt. K. M. Munshi in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on the subject of the present truce.

"I know that ardent hearts set on ambitious dreams have received a shock" proceeded Mr. Munshi. "I myself had developed a passive war-mentality and would find it hard to lapse back into the routine of daily life. But those who cannot do so will find solace in the consideration that even if the nation does not attain its full stature of freedom in this attempt, the next attempt will find the nation fully equipped for a much more protracted campaign."

SUPPORTS NEW POLICY.

Mr. Munshi did not share the feelings of dissatisfaction expressed in some quarters regarding the truce. To his mind the most important point gained in the truce was the recognition that in Indian matters the only two negotiating parties could be the British Government in England and the Indian nation here. The British Government in India tried to ignore the nation, parleyed with reactionaries, pretended to deal with persons who were its nominees, and disregarded the claim of the politically minded section to represent the nation. For the first time these attempts were frankly and unequivocally given up. The Indian natiin will alone now speak for the people of India.

In asking the people to stand by Gandhiji, Sjt. Munshi said:—The Nation has left its campaign in Gandhiji's hands entirely, and until the final stage everyone should work to strengthen his hands so that his voice can carry the weight that it does now.

Continuing Mr. Munshi emphasised that the civil disobedience movement was not abandoned but only "discontinued". The terms of the truce had made two points clear. Government had recognised the wisdom of the policy of the boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition. It had also admitted the immorality of the salt law. These were no small achievements and foreshadowed the doom of foreign cloth trade and of the liquor and salt monopoly.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

There was apparently some misunderstanding as to the restoration of land. The terms declared that the sale of land to third parties were final "so far as the Government was concerned". Most of the lands, Mr. Munshi said, were disposed under the Land Revenue Code but not finally. The Government naturally could not challenge the legal right of the purchaser. But that did not mean that the lands will not come back to the original owners. The same difficulty arose at the time of the Bardoli settlement. The sales were officially recognised but eventually every inch of land came home to the agriculturists.

Continuing Mr. Munshi went on to say that the decision of the Round Table Conference except that India should have a Federal Government was not binding on the Congress. The terms of the truce therefore only mentioned the heads on which the Congress would be prepared to concede that for a period of transition there should be some safeguards. The Congress was not committed to their nature or extent. Therefore, there was no reason why they should rule out hard-headed negotiations from their programme of winning freedom. In conclusion, Mr. Munshi said: None dare defy the will of the nation which has with such little preparation achieved so great a record.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED

—:o:—

Mulji Jetha Market Incident

LEADERS PACIFY EXCITED CROWD

Great excitement was caused at Mulji Jetha Market on Sunday night when Congress Volunteers were assaulted by the cloth merchants who wanted to remove their goods in spite of the picketing. It appears that some merchants were removing foreign cloth when the Congress Volunteers stopped them from doing so. About 15 volunteers prevented the removal of the goods, this action on the part of the volunteers excited the merchants and the merchants started assaulting the picketers in which six volunteers received injuries. The news of assault on Congress volunteers spread in the locality and excited crowd gathered there but before it took a serious turn Congress leaders arrived on the scene and pacified the crowd.

WORKERS ON DELHI AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the young workers' League, the Girni Kamgar Union (Patel building), the Tramwaymen's Union, the Municipal Workers' Union, the Militant Workers' League, a mass meeting of Bombay workers was held at Lal Baug on Saturday to denounce the Delhi Agreement as a conspiracy of vested interests against Indian Independence. Comrades Deshpande, Ranadive, Khare, Purandare and Kedar Gupte addressed the meeting Comrade Philip Antone presiding.

All the speakers candemned the congress leaders as agents of Indian capitalism interested in stabilising the Imperialist structure.

AUTOCRACY IN GOA

—:o:—

POPULAR LEADER ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

NOVAGOA March 3.

Ramchandra Launde, an active leader of labouring Garadas, the down trodden population of Goa Territory is arrested and interned without a trial and a chance for defence.

Now and the since February 1927, these voiceless Garadas and their leaders are harassed and imprisored. Is this not Trampling upon the re-publican constitutional rights of equality, fraternity and liberty conferred upon Goa.

BENGAL STUDENTS AND DELHI AGREEMENT

—:o:—

Conference Goes Back On Its Previous Decision

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, who returned to Calcutta to-day from Delhi via Meerut and other places, attended this evening the All-Bengal Students' Conference presided over by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

He addressed the gathering and explained the significance of the Delhi Agreement. The Conference which passed a resolution yesterday declaring that the Delhi agreement did not come up to the expectations of the youth of Bengal and that no settlement would be acceptable to them without the immediate release of all political prisoners irrespective of policy or creed, decided this evening to request students all over Bengal to lend their full support to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress in their efforts to attain 'Purna' Swaraj for the country and to ask them to secure the release of all detenus and political prisoners and the commutation of sentences on those who had been awarded the extreme penalty of law in the Punjab and Bengal.—A. P.

PICKETING TELLS

—:o:—

Great Welcome Arranged for Dr. Chandulal.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Mar. 6.

About 20 vanars and 10 ladies were arrested yesterday and removed to the police lock-up for picketing the auction of liquor shops in Broach City and the District. Large crowds were collected near the Collector's Office to protest against the auction. The prices offered were far below what the Collector expected and he has therefore postponed the auction. Only one liquor shop was auctioned which fetched Rs. 325. Ladies and vanars took keen interest in picketing and those arrested were released after being detained for five hours.

PREPARATION FOR RECEPTION.

Great preparation are afoot to welcome Dr. Chandulal Desai, President District Congress Committee, and the City Municipality is giving an address to him. Other political prisoners from the District will also be welcomed on that occasion.

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AGA KHAN HOCKY TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

Customs' A. C. Trounce Armed Police

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which has attracted a big entry this year commenced on the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday when the Bombay Port Trust met the Lusitanians "A". The result was a goal-less draw, extra time failing to produce any score. It was hardly a display of good hockey. The Lusitanians had the better of the game, but failed to convert many of their opportunities. Mehta, the Port Trust "goalie" was seen to advantage on several occasions.

The second game between the Customs A. C. and the Armed Police was a very one sided affair, for the Preventive Service men ran up the big score of 11 goals to nil. The Naigaum Police were Friers, even if they favoured sugged hockey. Hewson and Hayat Shah were stout defenders for the losing side but the combination of the Custom's quineete was too good and goals come easily. Milne (3) Pint. (4) Jagat Singh (2) and Coudan (2) scored for the winners.

The following were the teams:—

Customs A. C.—Goal-Cowton. Backs Abrio, Polts.

Halves-Kher Singh, Dique and Breurn. Forwards K. Thoonber, Milne, Pinto, Jagat Singh and Coulan.

"Armed Police" Goal-Baloo Ganpat. Backs—Sgt. Carter, Hayat Shah, Halves—Rama Kalu, Abdul Kader, Abdul Hamid Forwards. R. Luxman Shahbudin Sgt. Henson, Yeshwant Anant and the Mahahu Gangaram Referees—Messrs. Nagporewala and D'Souza.

RALLY OF THE JAIL-RETURNED

—:o:—

Great Reception For Amritlal Seth.

RANPUR, March 8.

Though the Government communique announcing the truce terms has been received with mixed feelings, the news of general amnesty has filled people with unbounded enthusiasm. People of all four centres—Ranpur, Dhanduka, Dholera and Barwala are making grand preparations for receiving Sjt. Amritlal Sheth and his 400 "warriors". A rally of jail-returned soldiers will be held at Dholera on twelveth March the day on which Mahatmaji started for Dandi. A reception board is appointed with Sjt. Ishwarlal Vyas, President of Dhandhuka Taluka Board as Chairman. It is understood that Amritlal Sheth and party will first be taken to Dhandhuka whence they will tour all other centres. Different parties of workers have begun a whirlwind tour of the Taluka and on the 12th instant over 10,000 it is believed will gather at Dholera as on the 6th April last year when Sjt. Amritlal Sheth broke the Salt Law. Messrs. Iswarlal Vyas and Kakal Bhai Kothary who has returned from Delhi are to-day meeting the leading workers of the Taluka. For the first time "Saurashtra" Buildings were illum with electric lights after the carceration of all Saur workers. "Saurashtra" r publication next week. If well the first issue will be the 14th instant with spe ticles leading Dholera his.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1931.

SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

—:o:—

Some well-meaning critics of the Congress, having seen but one side of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement, are naturally very much disappointed with the settlement and have hastened to call it a surrender, a betrayal and what not. Some of them not only examine the truce from only one and a somewhat narrow point of view but fail to analyse its terms in any detail even from their own standpoint because, forsooth, the subject is so painful to them. Some others do examine both sides of the case but examine one under a microscope, so to say, and naturally jump to wrong conclusions, but they mercifully promise support to Mahatma Gandhi. Others still look at one part of the truce and miss therein something which deserves to be a condition of peace but not necessarily of a truce, and because of that one seeming defect they roundly condemn the whole settlement. Such hasty, ill-judged criticism is regrettable because it is unjust and, if taken seriously, may needlessly distract and weaken a section of the Congress at a time when the whole body should pull with all its available strength.

Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ansari and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who know best the circumstances that necessitated the terms of the truce, have in different ways explained the important points of the settlement and we need not add to the explanation except with regard to a few much debated points. The terms of the truce may be roughly divided into three class: first, reparations for past losses; secondly, safeguards to maintain the strength and organisation of the Congress during the period of the truce; and finally chances of gains at the Round Table Conference. As regards the terms of the first group, however important some of them may appear from a sectional or otherwise narrow point of view, they are not essential or decisive factors in determining our future political status. But as a recognition of our present political strength, is it a small thing for the mighty British Government to condone virtual breaches of salt law in the shape of allowing residents in villages to make collect and locally sell salt? As regards the second group we would attach the greatest importance to the recognition of the right without arrest or any other molestation to picket peacefully foreign cloth shops. With a little imagination one can see what that recognition means or can be made to mean. Would that people could understand that the boycott of foreign cloth, more than any other single thing, has operated in the past and is bound to operate during the continuance of the Round Table Conference as the most effective means of compelling Britain to listen to the voice of reason at the Conference.

As regards those terms of the truce which deal with the Round Table Conference, it is objected that the latest terms of reference of the Conference as indicated in the settlement are as vague and uncertain as those suggested by the Viceroy in the past when the Congress boycotted the Conference. This is only seemingly true and is not the whole truth—this apart from any unwritten part of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement. The terms of reference may not have changed much. But what is more important, the Congress position and prestige have changed a great deal. In the words of Pandit Motilal Nehru the Congress has now, what it had not a year ago, the "whip hand of the situation" and can have the power to dictate terms in the Conference and outside it simultaneously. As we have said before, not the terms of reference of the Conference, not our achievements in the past but what we are capable of doing in the future will determine our advance at the Conference. It is also objected that in no case will the present Conference recognise Indian Independence in the sense of severance of the British connection and for this reason participation in the Conference is tantamount to scrapping the resolution of the Lahore Congress. This objection takes us back to the primary question as to what precisely the Lahore resolution means and what is meant by independence. Whatever meaning is attached to the term independence, it is clear that the Lahore Resolution was in itself not a Declaration of Independence, as the American Declaration of 1776 was. That resolution only declared complete independence as the goal of the Congress. The goal is not indeed meant to be a distant one. But however near it is, it does not rule out any immediate and near approach to it. Then as regards the exact meaning of complete independence, Gandhiji has once again pointed out that the term does not and cannot possibly take away the country's freedom to associate with or sever its connection with any other country if it so pleases. With regard to the objection that the proposed safeguards will be incompatible with the substance of independence even apart from the question of association with Britain, it is to be noted that the Congress will accept only such safeguards as are in the interests of India, and freedom does not rule out self-imposed temporary restraints. Finally, if at the Conference the Congress representations find after discussions with other delegations that any position that may be possible there involves an unacceptable compromise with the Lahore resolution, nothing prevents them from withdrawing from the Conference. In these circumstances we feel that the Congress has nothing to lose and may probably or possibly gain much by asserting itself at the Conference. In any case if negotiations fail and the struggle must be continued, the prestige and power the Congress has secured may help it to resume the struggle with redoubled vigour. But whether the Congress will have that vigour or not then depends, as we have stated before, upon how it prepares for the emergency even now. And it will be best prepared when it has satisfactorily solved the Hindu-Muslim problem and completely eliminated foreign cloth To the accomplishment of this two-fold purpose it must devote itself.

KEEPING THE TRUCE !

—:o:—

The Gandhi-Irwin agreement has resulted in the Congress Executive issuing promptly directions to all Congress organisations in the country to suspend all activity involving Civil Disobedience. The peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops and auctions for the sale of liquor is permitted under the agreement. How has the bureaucracy on its own part observed the truce? While Sir Ernest Hotson, the Home Member, was addressing the Bombay Legislative Council on the doctrine of "forgive and forget," a variant on his old slogan "The police are in no way to blame," at Nasik the police were acting in a manner as if the agreement did not exist. To picket the liquor shop sales, a peaceful procession of volunteers and 'Sevikas', among them the daughter of Lokamanya Tilak, had marched up to Revenue Buildings on Friday morning. We have had no reports that their picketing was not peaceful. But a correspondent from Nasik says that "the appearance of the crowd excited the police who resorted to 'lathi' and butt-end charges." There were a number of casualties, the volunteers were arrested and released late in the afternoon. We ask the Government of Bombay if this is the manner in which they desire their subordinates to observe the Truce.

That the bureaucracy is unwilling to check the "lathi" instinct and the desire to make indiscriminate arrests and the policy of general harassment is evident from the reports that have come in from a number of places in other Provinces. The Guntur episode of Friday was quite in keeping with the official policy pursued for a number of months at that place. Mr. Konda Venkatappayya was arrested there for having made a speech to discuss the situation resulting from the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. What necessity was there of this arrest and how does it help the promotion of a peaceful atmosphere? But the limit of bureaucratic unwillingness to depart from the exercise of rank coercion was reached at a place near Hubli where two volunteers are reported to have been arrested simply because they were announcing the issue of the agreement! Lord Irwin desires peace, but does the "Steel Frame" want it? The delay, if not the refusal to release some political prisoners convicted under Section 124A, is another indication of the efforts of the bureaucracy to defeat the purpose which Lord Irwin has in view.

UNCOMMITTED.

—:o:—

Mr. Baldwin recognises the necessity of placating the rank and file of his Party over his "India Policy." There are too many of his erst-while Front Bench friends going about talking about "half-naked 'Fakirs'" in India to whom Mr. Baldwin, according to them, has already surrendered Britain's mighty Indian Empire. So Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Newton Abbot told his audience that the idea that he "a Conservative leader was committed to a policy of withdrawal or surrender in India" was quite wrong. There was "no justification" whatever for any body entertaining this bizarre conception of his political thinking about the Indian problem. And he assured his followers that the Conservative Party was committed to nothing as a result of the Round Table Conference. The "main objective" of an All-India Federation is "clear," said Mr. Baldwin, but "we must not forget that there are many grave difficulties to be surmounted." As regards this and other issues there is "no definite plan" and, therefore, everyone is uncommitted. "for it is impossible for anyone to pronounce a definite opinion, until there is a definite plan." But very curiously Mr. Baldwin could pronounce a definite opinion about the work of the police in India. He had "a tribute of admiration" for them. Does it indicate a partiality for repression? One can understand his compliments to the Indian Moderates and his praise of the Viceroy but with all his endeavours to rise beyond prejudice, his speech shows that his anxiety to placate his followers has overwhelmed his sense of impartiality in analysing the recent repressive regime in India.

IF DOUBTS ASSAIL ME.

—:o:—

Doubting heart, to lesser vision tied
My soul of little faith,
When you do have a saint as guide,
Why will you cling to hate?

Why must you grovel in the dust
Of dark revenge and guile,
When heavens of a larger trust
And love, above you smile?

Who showed to you the path of Truth,
With courage filled your heart;
And taught both age and buoyant youth
To do and dare their part?

The clouds may dim the sun sometime,
You know it still is there;
His undimmed sun of truth sublime
Will sweep away your care.

We're on a lowlier plain, each man;
Far is eternity;
But from his greater height, he can
A larger vista see.

Have faith and hope, and watch and pray,
Believing where you cannot see;
Oh, heart of mine, he'll ne'er betray
The land he'd die to free!

—SEVIKA.

"TALES OF YERAVDA"

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—In your to-day's issue I find that there has been a slight mistake in printing. In my article on "Tales of Yerrawda" it has been wrongly put that the working time was extended to 5 p. m. It was really extended till 4 p. m. and not 5 p. m. as has been printed. I hope you will immediately correct this slight mistake as I am very anxious to be quite correct and give no chance to the Director of Information. Hoping that this correction will be announced very soon.—Yours, etc.,

MAHMUD ALI.

Bandra, March 7-3-1931.

INDIAN PORTS ADMINISTRATION

INDIANISATION PROCESS MUST BE ACCELERATED.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In the course of the last few days attention has publicly been drawn to the Indianization of the Railways and the Indianization of the Military Services, following the debates on these two matters in the Houses of the Supreme Legislature. It is time attention was also devoted to the Indianization of the Ports regarding which, thanks to the antediluvian constitutions of our Port Administrations, the Legislatures and the public know so little. The most important of the Ports of India—about half a dozen or so in number—are designated major ports and managed by Public Trusts created by Acts of the Legislatures. The Bombay Port Trust, for example, was constituted by an Act of 1879. It consists of 22 members and such is its constitution that in practice non-Indians have had a permanent majority on the Board. The Chairman of the Trust is a salaried Government Officer, holding two offices in reality—those of President of the Board and of its Chief Executive Officer. The Board have vast powers in connection with the administration of the Port (including powers of appointing officers). But the functions of the Board being purely deliberative, these powers seem to be virtually enjoyed and exercised by the Chairman. There are provisions in the Act from which it would appear that Government exercise—or are supposed to exercise—some sort of control over the Board's actions. But the control, of course, is only nominal; it is obviously safer and more convenient for Government to leave the Administration to the Chairman who is their man and has been, all along, as will be expected, a non-Indian. The control of the Legislatures is next to nil; they are expected, from time to time, to amend the Acts as Government might require them to be amended, but no machinery is provided whereby the Administration of the Ports could be reviewed annually by the Legislatures after the manner in which the Administration of the State Railways is subjected to review. From the standpoint of public interests such a state of affairs is to be thoroughly deprecated. While a lasting and radical cure can only be found in a thorough overhauling of the structure of Port Trusts as has been urged more than once by the Indian Merchants' Chambers in the country, a good deal can be done even with things as they are, if serious business is meant, by way of Indianization of the Services and a cheaper, yet equally, if not more efficient, Administration.

WANTED INDIAN CHAIRMAN.

As regards Indianization the appointment of Chairman which is entirely in the hands of Government needs to be Indianised as soon as possible. In the course of this year's Assembly debate on Railways, Sir G. Rainy admitted that Indians had made successful members of the Executive Councils, but he suggested that Indianization of the appointments of the members of the Railway Board involved the risk of loss of efficiency as the organisation of the Railway Board was different from that of the Executive Councils! We wonder if a similar argument will also be urged against the appointment of Indians as Chairmen of Port Trusts; for, in Bombay at any rate the Executive Councillor holding the Portfolio of Ports (including the Port of Bombay) has for the last several years been an Indian! Besides the appointment of Chairman there are some half a dozen appointments enumerated in Section 24 of the Bombay Port Trust Act which, though not 'made' by Government, are con-

(Continued on Page 11.)

HORRORS OF VISAPUR JAIL

BALIWALA CHALLENGES GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am much thankful to the Director of Information for giving attention to my statement on Visapur Jail horrors. But I regret to find that instead of redressing the many grievances of the political prisoners rotting in that jail the Dope Professor has boldly come out flatly to contradict all that I have stated. The press note issued by him and published in almost all the local newspopers has served only to bring the Professor himself into ridicule. In his over-enthusiasm he has betrayed his colossal ignorance of the inner working of the jail. His very first contradiction about the police party proves beyond a shadow of doubt that he knows next to nothing about the Jail administration. His statement that no policemen are employed in any jail is ridiculous in itself; for, it is an open fact that Jail administration could not be possible without the help of the Police Force and it is not the warder, as the Director of Information wrongly states, but the policeman who is the immediate boss of the prisoners. The warders being convicts are locked up in the evening by the policeman along with other prisoners and as such the Director of Information is not accurate when he says that "no policemen are employed in any jail and that I was referring to the warders."

My statement of being beaten, abused and threatened is also denied. But I was not alone at that time. We were about sixty in all and if the D. I. gives an opportunity the rest are willing to come forward and corroborate my statement. I and several others have seen with our own eyes the policemen tearing off the 'Janois' of Mr. Mankame and our other friends. On the next day I wrote to the Jailor on behalf of Mr. Mankame to purchase a new 'Janoi' for him out of his money deposited in the office but, as usual, we received no reply. Mr. Mankame and others will bear me out if only an opportunity is given. I have never stated anything about the religious books as it was the only thing which was allowed to be kept with us.

The complaint that "we were daily taken out in the sun and subjected to all sorts of torture" is not a pure invention but a true statement of facts. The majority of prisoners were not employed on road-making but were either subjected to a torturous sun bath or compelled to carry heavy loads on their heads. The number of prisoners employed on road-making, which is also a very hard work, could be counted on fingers. It is not true to say that the maximum weight the prisoners carried never exceeds 8 to 10 lbs. for the "gamilla" itself weighed more than 5 lbs. If the D. I. will only take the trouble of weighing a "gammilla" he will find the stupidity of his statement.

As regards the hunger-strike the D. I. very clevery side-tracks the main point by merely stating that no hunger-strike took place during my stay in the jail. It is quite true that I was not in Visapur when the hunger-strike I have referred to took place, but whether I was present or not there can be no denial of the facts I have stated. My statement was based on several statements made before me by the hunger-strikers soon after their release from the hell at Visapur. That what I have stated in connection with the hunger-strike was the whole truth could be seen from the statement of no less a person than Swami Kumaranand, President of the All-India Political Sufferers' Conference, appearing in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 11th February in which he corroborates every word that I have said about the hunger-strike. He himself was a hunger-striker and his tragic tale about the hunger-strike provides a very painful reading. I have got several other statements which tell the same story. In the face of all these the D. I. has the temerity to challenge my statement!

The D. I. then states to our great amusement that Dr. V. P. Jani is confined in the solitary cell simply because he is suffering from a skin disease. If that is the only reason of Dr. Jani's confinement we would like to know why his books and other private belongings have been taken away from him?

As regards water there are no two opinions that it is muddy and not fit for human use. The drinking water gives a horrible smell as some liquid stuff. I do not know what, is daily mixed into it. If the water is not bad may we know why all this mixing of medicine in it?

As my statement regarding the food is not challenged I have nothing to say about it. I am glad that the bad quality of food is admitted.

At the end of his futile struggle with truth the D. I. refers to my remarks on Jail punishment. I think he has misunderstood me. The number of the prisoners in fetters may be a dozen, but what about the numerous other prisoners whose letters and interviews were stopped for some reason or other?

The above is a true statement of facts and I challenge the Government to contradict me before a non-official committee of inquiry. —Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Banish Old Stocks.

It is announced that a meeting of representative millowners has been fixed to take place at Bombay on the 17th instant to discuss the scheme of boycott of foreign cloth by offering facilities to merchants for disposing of the existing stocks of foreign cloth outside India. It is also said that Mahatma Gandhi has already talked over the scheme with a few millowners at Delhi and will make it a point to attend the Bombay meeting. We trust the millowners and others specially interested in Swadeshi will be able to evolve some such scheme to banish all foreign cloth from India. But the continuance of the boycott of foreign cloth should not be made conditional on the millowners accepting any particular scheme. And in the last resource the boycott must rely on the refusal of the public to wear foreign cloth at any cost. If the present stocks are at all to be somehow sold out in India, it should be in spite of the boycott and not because of any willing compromise. Any voluntary slackening of the boycott may mean fresh orders for foreign cloth.

One Right Step.

It is understood that in view of the financial position of the U. P. Government, the Nawab of Chattari, the Home Member, will with effect from April draw a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month in place of the statutory salary of Rs. 5333. That is a good example just as far as it goes. But it is hardly good enough. Government have so far been dallying with retrenchment. India is now such an appallingly poor country that, if there should be any just correspondence between the average national income and the average salary of a public servant, the maximum salary, apart from most necessary allowances, may well be reduced progressively say in 5 years to Rs. 2,000 per month, lower salaries being reduced in a lower scale of reduction. Our present scale of salaries is bloated mainly because of the presence of non-Indian public servants and the evil is aggravated by the salaries of the higher services being fixed by statute. But all their numerous allowances are not so guaranteed.

No Quarter To Foreign Cloth.

It is reported that Lancashire is anticipating a speedy revival of orders from India. The Congress Committees should see to it, that the anticipation is falsified. We hope Mahatma Gandhi will help the Committees in every way to prevent the boycott of foreign cloth from being in the least weakened. We do not believe that peaceful picketing, as defined by Gandhiji, will by itself weaken the boycott. It will rather, by ensuring its continuity, or preventing clashes, make the boycott really effective. Only, an adequate number of picketers will have to be employed, most, if not all of them, being lady volunteers. It is a false and mischievous report circulated by a local paper that while the picketing of liquor shops in Bombay will continue with unabated vigour, "foreign cloth picketing activities might be made a little slack." In view of the possible re-opening of some foreign cloth shops in the Mulji Jetha Market, it is up to the Desha Sevika Sangha and the Provincial Congress Committee to intensify foreign cloth picketing in the city.

Feather In Their Cap.

The MacDonald Government have been wise in adhering steadily to the policy of reduction in naval estimates. Of course, the fall in the cost of living has enabled them to effect economies to the extent of £500,000 in pay and allowances, but their determination to scrap three battleships and one cruiser "as a result of the London Naval Treaty" is a courageous move which should induce France and Italy to take up seriously the question of naval reduction. The British Army estimates show a decrease of £570,000, but the Air estimates are higher because of the increase in pay. If the MacDonald Government are so keen on indicating to the whole world that they mean what they say when they urge disarmament, how is it that they do not insist on the Government of India making an effective retrenchment in the Indian army expenditure?

Indian Jails Disgorge Their Prisoners

THOUSANDS OF CONGRESSMEN RETURN HOME

UGLY INCIDENT AT YERAVDA

124 A Prisoners & Sholapur Men Still In Jail

90 SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED FROM NASIK

—:o:—

"Bombay Chronicle" Publisher Back From Jail

Ninety political prisoners, including Mr. Usman Sobani, Mr. Haridranath Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Babrekar and Mr. Joseph Bennie, all Presidents of the "War Council" who were released from the Nasik Jail on Sunday morning arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening. They were given an enthusiastic reception at the Victoria Terminus by a large crowd. Among those present to welcome the released prisoners were Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Nagindas T. Master, Moulvi Mahomed Ali, Dr. M. H. Gour and Mr. Mulraj Cursondas.

Mr. Sorab P. Kapadia, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" who was convicted in connection with publishing the programme of the "Independence Day" was also released from the same jail. He alighted at Byculla and was received by Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla and a host of his friends who garlanded him.

Among the prisoners released were also Messrs. Narhari Parek, Kishanlal Mushruwala, B. N. Mehesheri, Waman Mukadam, Jivan Balvantrai Mehta, Chinoy, Sovani, Ismail, Jayant Dalal, Bhat, Gangadas Parek, Arvind Divatia, Sardesai, Khadilkar, Bhagwandas, Manu Jhaveri, Desai, Seth Motichand and three other Sholapur Martial Law prisoners have been detained at Nasik prison. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, who was sentenced under Section 124A was to be released but, it is understood that, as a result of an official telegram from Bombay he has also been detained in prison. All the "B" class prisoners at Nasik were released yesterday morning and were carried in a procession to Nasik city where a huge meeting was held to welcome them and to congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on the truce. The prisoners were subsequently entertained to a sumptuous lunch at Mr. Nomani's bungalow at Panchvati.

Nearly 1,500 prisoners were also released from the Yeravda Jail on Saturday. Out of them nearly 500 volunteers arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning.

124 A PRISONERS NOT YET RELEASED

—:o:—

It is understood that many of the political prisoners in Yeravda jail and Nasik jail sentenced under section 124A (sedition) like Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and Mr. Siddique have not been released so for. Nothing is also known so far about Mr. H. D. Rajah who is in the Yeravda Jail.

SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED FROM POONA JAIL

—:o:—

POONA, March 8.

All Civil Disobedience prisoners in Yeravda jail have now been released.

In addition to non-political prisoners, only Sholapur Martial Law prisoners are at present confined there.—A. P.

RELEASED DESH SEVIKAS GARLANDED.

—:o:—

Mrs. Saibai Varhadi, Mrs. Chandrabai Vaidya, Mrs. Saraswatibai Kulkarni, Mrs. Shantabai Gadkari Mrs. Kondabai Nirgude, were garlanded on Saturday, at the Byculla Station, on their release from the Yerwada and Thana jail.

A procession was taken through the prominent streets and terminated at the office of the Bharat Seva Mandal.

SATYAGRAHA IN YERAVDA PRISON

—:o:—

Sequel To Jailor's Conduct

The only incident of mass Satyagraha by Congress Volunteers after the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off is reported from the Yerrawda Jail, Poona. A batch of volunteers consisting of Seva Dal Volunteers, Bombay, and Satyagrahis from Bombay and Ahmedabad, who were awaiting release from the prison refused to go out until the new Parsi additional jailor made amends for his conduct.

It appears that on Saturday about 1,500 prisoners were released from the jail in small batches. At about 3-30 p. m. a batch leaving the jail shouted national slogans in response to which a batch awaiting release inside the jail also shouted "Vande Mataram." Evidently this was not to the liking of the new jailor who it is said brought down his stick with the result that two or three persons received blows. One of them it is also stated swooned. Thereupon the prisoners resorted to Satyagraha and refused to leave the jail till the jailor expressed regret. After some time Mr. Galvin came on the scene and took the jailor to task and the latter apologised. The incident thus ended the prisoners agreeing to leave the prison. Among those who received blows at the hands of the jailor are. Messrs. Chawan, Pagdhar, Shankar Nadkarni, a captain of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and Keshav A. Ghurye, an ex-Secretary of the "War Council."

WELCOME TO POSHYA GOVIND PATIL & OTHERS

—:o:—

Sjt. Poshya Patel, Dr. Dandekar and other leaders of Versova who were given deterrent sentences on the ground that they being leaders of "an ignorant community" have been released.

Versova and the suburbs have decided to accord a right royal welrome to them on Monday. A procession will start at 5-30 p.m. from the Tera and end at Gandhi Chauk where a public meeting will be held.

—:o:—

Over 1,200 Leave The Gates Of Lucknows Jail

LUCKNOW, March 8.

Over 1,200 prisoners including 16 ladies were released to-day from the three jails at Lucknow. They were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the local Congressites and were conveyed in cars and lorries to the city where arrangements have been made for their accommodation and entertainment.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected here this afternoon.—A. P.

LAHORE LEADERS RELEASED

—:o:—

Taken In Big Procession.

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

Raizada Hansraj, Pandit K Santanam, Lala Dunichand, Purshotumlal Sondhi and other Congress leaders were released this evening from the Lahore Jail. Maulana Zaffarali Khan, Doctor Alam, Doctor Gopichand and Sardar Kartarsingh were released from Special Jail at Gujerat at three this afternoon.

The released leaders and also the ladies who were released this morning were taken in a big procession through the main thoroughfares, starting at 3 in the afternoon from Lala Lajpatrai's house. The procession was about a mile long and was attended by not less than a lakh of people.—A. P.

MORE SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 8.

All political prisoners in Sabarmati Central Jail have been released this morning including 40 ladies. They have gone to Mahatma Gandhi's ashram for prayer and will proceed from there to the City where arrangements have been made for their boarding and lodging.

ELECTION PETITION AGAINST EXCISE MINISTER

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Mar. 7.

In the election petition case filed by Sjt. Kunja Umrao Chamar of Sohagpur against Mr. Jaiswal, Excise Minister the District and Sessions Judge of Hoshangabad passed order that the applicant should furnished further security of Rs. 3000 before his application could be considered.

ELIMINATE FOREIGN CLOTH COMPLETELY

Bombay Women's Supreme Duty

AN APPEAL TO JOIN DESH SEVIKA SANGH

The following appeal to the women of Bombay has been issued by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha:

It is about a year since the Rashtriya Stree Sabha made an appeal to the women of Bombay to take a part in the fight for freedom.

The Desh Sevika Sangh, the volunteer section of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, was expressly formed to carry on the dual programme of getting rid of foreign cloth and the evil of drugs and liquor from the country.

There is no need to recount what our sisters have been able to achieve, except to mention that Kesarya has been a household word wherever the fight was thickest. Even when the Government recognising their silent power declared the Sabha illegal on the 14th October last every one of its real workers not only went about in her uniform but, regardless of the public commotion, attended to her work of picketing, if anything with greater zeal.

On the 4th November the first batch from the Sangh made their debut in the various Police courts of the city with smiling faces. Thereafter on many successive days there followed good-byes in the police courts and the ranks thinned but the remaining members gladly shouldered the heavier burden untiringly for long hours by day and often by night. Those exciting times are over for the present at any rate. Much work has been done but much more remains to be done.

The use of foreign cloth has been greatly reduced but our goal of complete elimination of foreign cloth for the well being of the country is yet to be achieved.

Once again Gandhiji has asked the women to shoulder the great responsibility of carrying to its conclusion this part of the National programme. We, therefore, appeal to all our sisters to join the Desh Sevika Sangh in large numbers and to give at least a part of their time towards the achievement of this great object.

We of the Sangh are the happiest band of warriors: the close association of the last year has made a bond of comaraderie which nothing can break. We appeal to those sisters, who have for various reasons not been able to join us in the service of our common Mother, to come along with us and prove the truth of the saying that "Peace has her victories no less renowned than War". All those wishing to join should communicate with one of the following:—

Smt. Perin Captain—Islam Club Building, Chowpatty.
Smt. Vijyabehn Durlabhji Parikh—Somji Building, Northbrook Lane, Gol Pitha.
Smt. Bachubehn Wagle—Bhatwadi, Girgaon.
Smt. Rahat Hussain Tyabji—Al-Manzil, Walkeshwar Road.
Smt. Jumnabehn Purshottam—Ratan Bhuwan, Matunga, G. I. P.
Smt. Shantabai Vengsarkar—Haji Abdulla Building, Dadar B. B. & C. I.
Smt. Sakinabai Somji—Sethna Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

RELEASED WOMEN PRISONERS WELCOMED

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 7.

Over 10,000 men and women greeted with national cries the release of women prisoners from Borstal Jail this morning. The batch released consisted of 27 ladies from Lahore and seven from Amritsar, Mrs. Zutsi and her daughters being among them. Parvatidevi, daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai and Purandevi have not yet been released owing to the absence of release warrants but may be released to-day. It has been arranged to take the released ladies in a procession which starts about at noon.—A.P.

PESHAWAR RELEASES

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Mar. 7.

130 picketers were released from Peshawar Jail to-day at six in the evening. They were welcomed by cheering crowds which had gathered hours earlier at the jail gate. More releases of nonviolent political prisoners are expected to take place to-night or to-morrow. A. P.

FRIENDS DISAPPOINTED AT JAIL GATES

—:o:—

30 Released Instead Of 300 In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, March 8.

There was great enthusiasm here to-day in connection with the anticipated release of 300 political prisoners confined in the Central Jail. The jail authorities were busy throughout the day arranging preliminaries for the release of such a large number of prisoners. Men and women in thousands collected near the jail gates carrying flags, flowers and garlands from 9 o'clock in the morning and kept standing till sunset when only 30 'A' and 'B' class prisoners and a few 'C' class prisoners were released. The rest are expected to be released to-morrow. Five ladies in the crowd fainted owing to heat.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE HURRIES TO H. D.

The District Magistrate who was touring 70 miles away from headquarters in the interior of the district, returned this morning, his presence being required for completion of formalities in connection with the release of prisoners.—A. P.

MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS LEAVE CALCUTTA JAILS

—:o:—

Mr. Subash Bose Amongst The Released

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

Over 100 prisoners convicted of offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement were released to-day from Alipore, Central, Presidency and Dum Dum special jails. These include Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta, and about 30 women, as well as Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, former President of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council, who was the first to initiate the violation of salt laws in this Presidency. Some of them expressed appreciation of the Delhi agreement and the hope that amnesty would be extended to all prisoners guilty of political offences.—A. P.

WARNING TO ... BOYCOTTED MILLS.

—:o:—

Agree To Congress Mandate Soon!

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following to the press:

Mills on the boycott list, mills with whom negotiations were pending and, therefore, were not placed on the boycott list and also Bombay mills which were temporarily placed on the approved list pending negotiations regarding some clauses of the Congress Declaration, for instance the use of artificial silk, etc., are hereby informed that my office will issue the final list of all mills by the 20th March, 1931, for the Karachi Congress, and if such mills are at all anxious not to be placed on the boycott list, they will kindly settle the matter with Mr. Shankerlal Banker (Mirzapur, Ahmedabad) and sign the declaration form on or before the 15th instant. Mr. Banker will be in Bombay on the 16th March.

I hope and trust that the Mills concerned will please expedite the matter. The Congress is taking up this matter earnestly and seriously".—A. P.

SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED FROM PESHAWAR JAILS

—:o:—

One Red Shirt Arrested

(DELAYED)

PESHAWAR, March 7.

One Red Shirt was arrested here to-day for picketing in Kissakhani bazaar.

130 who were confined in Peshawar jail were released this evening.

A large number of prisoners were released to-day including 136 in Peshawar, three B class Bannu prisoners and eight from Kohat. Several others will be released to-morrow.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

Lt-Col. B. R. Reilly, First Assistant Resident at Aden has been appointed to succeed Lt-Col. Sir George Stewart Symes as Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden on the latters appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Tanganyika Territory.—A.P.

Gandhiji's Challenge To Young Men.

(Continued from page 1)

tion you will be a tower of strength unto me."

THE COMMUNAL TANGLE.

Proceeding Gandhiji referred to communal differences in the matter of representation in whatever you want; we shall be content with the rest" the whole communal tangle would be solved.

GIVE UP BANIA SPIRIT.

But Hindus being, majority community should lead. It was only a question of being brave. He advised the Hindus to give up the spirit of bargaining and follow the course of bravery. Gandhiji said they in last twelve months had disobeyed all laws and ordinance, and still no power on earth could destroy their entity, or snatch away their rights. Even if Mussalams and all other minorities took away all seats in legislature, Hindus would not lose much.

HUMBLE SERVANTS OF INDIA.

"We want to be humble servants of India and we seek no office. Let us complete as much as we like in sphere of national service. If this proposition was not acceptable to Hindus let them have done with me, but if they want to establish communal concord they must say that they do not want anything. If you do this you will save India and establish Purna Swaraj.

FOLLOW THE PACT.

In conclusion Gandhiji once again appealed to people to carry on Gandhi-Irwin settlement. For none should dare to say that they could not rely on the word of an Indian. Our word should be as good as bond, and it was a bond I am asking you to respect".

HINDUSTAN ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

—:o:—

Tribute To Late Motilalji.

(BY MAIL.)

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

A meeting of the Hindusthan Association of Central Europe was held here on the 12th of February to commemorate the memory of Pandit Motilal Nehru and the following resolution was adopted.

"This meeting of the Hindusthan Association of Central Europe and friend laments with the entire Indian nation in the great loss caused by the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru and hopes that the soldiers of freedom will double their speed inspried by the great memory he has left behind."

Many German friends were present and speeches were made by Germans and friends alike dwelling upon the great patriotism and personal charm of Panditji.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Simon and Dr. H. V. Tilak lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday.

BENGAL STUDENTS DISSATISFIED WITH GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

Detenus Must Be Released And Bhagat Singh Must Be Saved They Say.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

A discordant note in Bengal against the Gandhi-Irwin agreement was sounded this evening at All-Bengal Students Conference held under the presidency of Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya.

Among other resolutions the Conference adopted one, that after a thorough perusal of the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement, the Conference had come to the definite conclusion that the terms in no way came up to the expectations of the youths of Bengal and no settlement could be acceptable to them unless all political prisoners, irrespective of policy and creed were immediately released.

The Conference expressed disapproval that the terms did not contain a specific reference to the release of five hundred detenues under the Bengal and Burma Ordinances and others convicted in different conspiracy trials, and those whose fates were hanging in the balance, to be decided by cases pending throughout India, and lastly the return of exiles.

Another resolution demanded the commutation of the death sentences on Bhagat Singh Raj Guru and Sukhdev of the Punjab and Dinesh Gupta Kalipada Chakravarti and Ramhari Biswas of Bengal in order to bring about a calm atmosphere in the country.—A.P.

"Kaka Kalelkar" On Delhi Agreement

—:o:—

"ALL PEASANTS TO GET BACK THEIR LANDS", SAYS HE

Interviewed by our Ahmedabad Correspondent on the 6th instant, in connection with 'Gandhi-Irwin Agreement,' Sjt. D. B. Kalelkar ('Kaka Kalelkar') expressed his opinion as follows:—

FOREIGN CLOTH.

Q.—From the settlement reached at Delhi, it is difficult to get a clear idea as regards some items therein. What agreement is reached concerning picketing? What about foreign cloth?

A.—The picketing of foreign cloth is to continue. Only if it transgresses the limits of peaceful picketing, the Congress will have to discontinue it. The determination of the nation will remain intact that the foreign cloth cannot be sold in this country, without any consideration whether it is from Japan, Italy, England or any other country outside India. No compromise is effected as regards that item.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Similar is the case of picketing liquor shops. Our determination stands good as regards the total extinction of liquor from this country. If the nation is to be kept free from any contamination, we cannot but eradicate both the evils of foreign cloth and liquor. As regards these items, there will be no obstruction from the Government.

BRITISH GOODS.

Q.—What settlement is arrived at concerning the British goods other than cloth?

A.—The boycott of foreign cloth will remain intact, as it is essential for the growth of our national life. The boycott of other British goods was employed as a political weapon, so it is proper that we sheathe that weapon during the period of truce. If Swadeshi goods are available, we will continue to prefer with the same determination, instead of buying goods either British or of other foreign countries; and we will also carry on propaganda in that respect.

CONFISCATED LANDS.

Q.—What about the confiscated lands?

A.—Whatever might be the political language, the peasants may rest assured that in a short time everyone will find that he gets back his lands.

CONGRESS PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

—:o:—

Delegates' Camp To Be Complete In A Week

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 4.

Interviewed by your correspondent as to the preparations for the coming Congress, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who has remained absent from the meeting of the Working Committee at Delhi in order to have the arrangements for the Congress completed in time, said that he had every hope that with the united efforts of all workers, the almost impossible task of organising a Congress in less than a month will be achieved. He trusted that all the shortcomings in the arrangements for the care and convenience of the delegates will be overlooked in view of the shortness of the time made available for the work.

The delegates' camp will be complete in a week's time and the quarters for Mahatmaji the President, members of Working Committee the ex-President and those who may live in the special camps will be also completed before the 15th. The delegates' camp and other quarters will be made of mats and they will be both neat and cool with adequate ventilation. No cot will be provided in the Main Delegates' Camp. The ground which is soft will be mud-plastered and mats will be provided. Mr. Jairamdas hoped that the delegates will appreciate the neat and simple arrangements made for their lodging. The sessions of the Congress will be held in a large enclosure strongly walled round but open to the sky and the meetings of the Congress will be so timed as to make the prolonged stay of the delegates and visitors inside the enclosure a pleasant affair. There will be no artificially raised dais or gallery in the enclosure, but the ground will be dug in, and regraded so as to provide a national gradient.

The location and other arrangements for the Subjects Committee pandal are being so designed as to enable undisturbed the discussions in a comparatively quiet place. Best efforts are being made to make the food arrangements as satisfactorily as are possible within the time left to the food committee. The Dinning hall will accommodate two thousand persons at a time. Mr. Jairamdas expected that all items in the arrangements, including lighting and sanitation will be competed by 23rd.

KARACHI SWADESHI EXHIBITION

AN ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION

Being held in Karachi on a very large scale, with up-to-date arrangements, during the

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS PERIOD

Commencing from 21st March 1931

For Reservation of Stalls and other particulars of Railway Concession, Etc.,

Please apply to the Secretary,

KARACHI SWADESHI EXHIBITION

P. O. BOX No. 88, KARACHI.

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Victoria Chemical & Manufacturing

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SHIPPING NEWS
FOR
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
March 7.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Domala, Kitson, London.
Ellora, Forsfth, Mombassa.

DEPARTURES.
March 8.
Oridano Maru, Saburo, Java.
Walton Hall, Wolmsley, Karachi.
Arabistan, Moore Hull.

LOADING.
March 7.
Steamer Geona for Genoa.

S S Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 56 passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 143 passengers.

S S Domala:—The M M Coy's steamer Domala, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's mail steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mombassa, with mail, a general cargo and 178 passengers.

S S Walton Hull:—The K N Coy's steamer Walton Hall, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Arabistan:—The M M Coy's steamer Arabistan, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
SATURDAY, March 7.
1 Walton Hall, Karachi, 9-3, Killick Nixon & Co.
2 Ranchi, London, 4-4, M M & Co.
3 Iyo Maru, Nagoya, 12-3, N Y Kaisha.
5 Kenya Durban, 11-3, M M and Co.
7 Sturmfels Karachi, 13/3 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Benvenne, Burma, 11-3, Graham T Co.
11 Macedonia Marseilles 14/3 M M and Co.
12 Tuscania, Southampton, 12-3, Graham T Co.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
15 Arabistan, Hull, 7-3, M M & Co.
17 Trevaylor, Marmogoa, 7-3, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Kidderpore, China and Japan, 10/3 M M and Co.
3 Chakla Karachi 7/3 M M and Co.
7 Goalpara Karachi 8/3 M M and Co.
9 Tarantia, Glasgow, 10-3, Grahams T S.
10/11 Karapara Calcutta 10/3 M M and Co.
15 Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 10-3, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Fazer Bangkok 8/3 F F Campbell and Co.
D/E Barala, Colombo 15/3 M M & Co.
N Clan Maciver N F, 11/3 J Finlay and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
Clan Macbean 16/3/31 J F Co.
City of Cairo 20/3/31 K N Co.
City of London 24-3-31 K N Co.
Clan Maclean 16/3/31 J F Co.

FROM OSLO.
Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.

FROM HULL.
Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Dalhart 9-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
Biocunfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists).
Belgenland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).

FROM TRIESTE.
Gracovia, 10-3-31, L T Co.

FROM GENOA.
Sumabia, 10-3-31, M Italiana.
Genoa, 10-3-31, M Italiana.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 12-3-31. O S
Shanghai Maru, 8/3/31 O S Kai-
Maru 10/3/31 O S Kai-
Maru 27/3/31 O S Kai-
18/3/31 N Y Kai-
30/3/31 N Y Kaisha

AUSTRALIA.
7-3-31, P O S. N.

DURBAN.
M M & Co.

Karoa, 14-5-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES
Macedonia 14-3-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa, NF, M Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Tascania 12-3-31 G T Co.
Tarantia 8-3-31 G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sturnfels, 13-3-31, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.
Kidderpore 7/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Iyo Maru, 10/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 10/3/31 M M and Co.
Kenya 11/3/31 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.

FOR BUSREH.
Baroda 11-3-31, M M and Co.
Varsova 13-3-31, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Sarvistan NF M K Khaldi.
Alavi N F T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Ranchi P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Macedonia P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Tascania L T Co.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sturnfels L Edward & Co.

FOR BUSREH.
Baroda M M and Co.
Varsova M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Sarvistan M K Khalili.
Alavi T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Goalpara, 6-3-31.
Dayavati, 6-3-31.

EXPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 7.

S S Macedonia for Alexandretta:—100 cwts. hinna powder, M M & Co.

For Izvier:—20 cwts. hinna powder, M M & Co.

For Marseilles: — 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg. Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co.; 41 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 20 bales cotton fly, M Mafatlal & Co.; 500 cwts. myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

For Port Said:—95 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Alexandretta:—5 bales cotton yarn, F F Campbell & Co.

For Philadelphia:—35 bales goat skin, Briskey Co.

For Manchester:—4 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.

S S Sturnfels for Hamburg:—10,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 988 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 300 cwts. casium, Indian Produce Export; 2,400 cwts. manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

For Antwerp:— 2,000 cwts. groundnuts oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy, 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—12,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1,999 cwts. groundnuts, Steel Bros; 1,000 cwts. Kardi seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Arabistan for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Shunku Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokohoma:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Iyo Maru for Osaka:—350 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohoma:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—1,600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 54 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 7.

May	11.15
July	11.38
October	11.66
December	11.88
January	11.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 7.

March	10.94
May	11.15
Middling Spot	10.69

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 7.

	Opening	Closing
March	5.86	5.80
April		5.83
May	5.93	5.86
June		5.91
July	6.03	5.96
August		6.00
September		6.03
October	6.13	6.07
November		6.11
December		6.15
January	6.24	6.18
February		6.21
March		6.25
Middling Spot		5.94 (5.94)

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Mar. 7.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	Nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.53
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.73
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.93
Oomra, Good	3.93
Oomra, Fully Good	4.13
Oomra, Fine	4.33
Bengal, Good	3.73
Bengal, Fully Good	3.83
Bengal, Fine	4.03
Scinde, Fully Good	3.88
Scinde, Fine	4.03
Scinde, Superfine	4.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 7.

March	9.12
May	9.13
July	9.21
September	9.32
October	9.38
November	9.39
January	9.51
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	9.65

—:o:—

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Mar. 5.

Total Bullion, £141,800,000.
Public Deposits, £7,800,000.
Other Deposits, £100,000,000.
Government Securities, £34,400,000.
Other Securities, £40,700,000.
Notes and Coin, £50,200,000.
Notes in Circulation, £350,700,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities, 47.32 per cent.

—:o:—

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, Mar. 5.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending March 4th gives the total note circulation at 78,947,000,000 francs, an increase of 2,095,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 7.

S S Vasna, Agents, M M & Co.; from Busrah:—1,263 bags dates; 140 bags wheat; 22 bags galls; 55 tins date juice.

S S Tuscania, Agents, G. Tdg. Co.; from Glasgow:—56 cases cotton; 53 cases cotton thread; 433 cases whisky; 175 cases beer; 355 cases ale; 120 cases wine; 30 cases rum; 72 cases machinery; 131 cases bricks; 60 cases valves; 311 bundles tubes; 543 bundles sheets; 232 bundles rivets; 60 kgs. red lead.

For Liverpool:—26 cases cotton yarn; 57 cottons; 100 bales Sudan cotton; 60 cases metal polish; 40 cases cigarettes; 712 cases e'ware; 60 cases paper; 180 cases bricks; 1,260 cases soap; 179 cases machinery; 112 cases pulleys; 70 cases beer; 60 cases whisky; 76 cases silk yarn; 40 cases cigarettes; 200 bundles pig iron; 500 bundles hooks; 43 bundles rounds; 35 drums lub. oil; 35 drums lub. grease; 210 drums paint; 531 drums chemicals.

S S Jalatarang, Agents, S S N Co., from Akyab:—6,550 bags rice.

From Cannanore:—164 bags coconuts.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Merger Talk Again

"INSIDE INFORMATION— WALLA" COVERING

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Those who claimed to possess inside information about the Budget were forced to cover on news of better prospects of the proposed merger. Negotiations are going on for this merger but so far nothing definitely can be said as there are various interests which stand cross. It is also rumoured some local mill group is against this move. However at present there is a section which looks favourably on the aspect of the merger and are inclined to look for higher prices of mill shares.

Demand for Indian mill cloth is now quiet owing to heavy puchases made by merchants before the Budget to avoid Excise duty. Thus it is natural that for some time to come there will be only limited enquiry till the present stocks are disposed.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Mar. 7.

Bombay Dyeing 720; 30; 27; 52; 28
Century 270; 78; 75; 77
Calaba 111; 15; 13; 18
Crescent 806 83-2
Fazul 413; 22; 18; 23
Indore 365; 67
Madhowji 32
Nagpur 387; 95; 82
New Great 180; 86; 85
Pearl 260; 65; 63, 65
Simplex 75; 77; 76-14
Swadeshi 292; 301; 298; 305; 303
Burma 476; 80; 78
Hydro 110; 11-14
Tram 120-10; 20-5
Deff. 282
Ord. 25; 26-2; 25-14; 26-2
Bundi 14
Indian 183; 88
Katni Ord. 155/10
Alcock 171; 75

Out of a total of 17380 shares for delivery through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous.

Bombay Dyeing	112
Bundi	1840
Bombay Steam	159
Bombay Burma	252
Century	170
Colaba	197
Crescent	123
Fazal	600
Indore	293
Ind-Cement	219
Kohinoor	340
Katni Ord.	115
Nagpur	116
New Great	119
Pearl	222
Pabani	140
Simplex	131
Swadeshi	150
Tata Steel Od.	8015
Tata Steel Def.	242
Tata Hydro	1114
Tram	1300

MILLS.
Bombay, Mar. 7.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	728-12
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	277-8
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	392-8
100 Colaba	118-12
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	33-2
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-8-6
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	423-12
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gogag	131-4
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	367-8
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	12-0
100 Khatau	11-4
100 Kohinoor	158-2
250 Laxmi	1007-8
100 Madhowji	32-8
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	72
100 Meyer Sassoon	68/12
1000 Morarji	45
50 Mysore	330
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	125-0
100 New City	185
250 Pabani	62-8
250 Pearl	158-2
100 Phoenix	265
10 Premier	307-8
100 Shapu	1-0-0
1000 Shorrij	7-8
250 Simplex	1435
100 Simplex	76-14
100 Swan	75
25 Swadeshi	303-12
25 Tata P.	14
50 Tata	25
10 Vishnu P.	587-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4XD
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1070-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	84-8
5 Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14
70 Gwalior	66-8
250 India	188-12
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	593-12
100 Katni	155-0
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	8-4
100 Shahabad	145

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	3
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	17
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	5-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P.	957-8
1000 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	12
50 Bombay Tram	120-5
100 Tata Hydro P.	106-4
100 Tata Hydro	111-14
1000 Tata Power P.	1058-12
1000 Tata Power	472-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	810
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Province	84
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	66-8
500 Tapti Valley	660-0

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46-4
30 Tata Steel D.	282-8
75 Tata Steel	26-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	175
250 Bom. Steam P	198-12
250 Bom. Steam	185
50 Bom. Telephone	43-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	478-12
50 Bom. Burma New	167-8
100 Indian Bleaching	133-12
15 Scindia	7-3
3-1/2 Govt. Paper	62-15
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

	bales.
Khandeish	3,298
Central India	1,975
Barsi-Nugger	1,086
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,133
Berar	5,306
Dholiera	1,906
N.-W. Provinces	322
Rajputana	97
Sind Punjab	1,857
Broach	3,792
Coompta-Dharwar	214
Americans	4,359
Egyptians	2,683
East Africans	745
Cotton	34,103
	cwts.
Wheat	19,947
Linseed	13,721
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	3,004
Gingellyseeds	1,258
Groundnuts	50,799
Castorseeds	14,123
Rice	4,263
Myrabollams	3,398
Cottonseeds	28,178
Mowraseeds	58
Gram	2,397
Joowar	1,271
Maize	4
Bajree	691
	tons.
Coal	3,428

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 7.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 6-3-31	3024000	7715000
Receipts Yesterday 6-3-31	26000	8000
Exports to date 6-3-31	5150000	5557000
Stock at Ports 6-3-31	3979000	2052000
Stock Interior Towns 6-3-31	1462000	1256000
Stock Liverpool 6-3-31	1130000	1028000
Visible Supply 6-3-31	7712000	5037000
Quantity in Sight 6-3-31	11729000	12495000
Quantity out of Sight 6-3-31	7106000	9061000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 7.
1st Sept. to 5th March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,660	344,136
Japan & China	5,088	1,069,720
Coast Ports	50	10,434
Up-country by Rail		89,484
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		47,417
Total	8,793	1,561,191
FRAN COR		Mar 7—

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Mar. 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-3-0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-3-0
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-4-0
Silver Ready	42-14-0
Silver 1st Settlemnt	38-5-0
Silver 2nd "	38-9-0

IS REJUVENATION
possible without
Transfer of Monkey Glands into man's body?

The international Medical Science as well as Physicians and Researchers are seeking from the time immemorial the secret of remaining young and it is the ardent desire of mankind to remain young at any cost.

By the range of investigations on Hormon theorapy it is confirmed that the hormones of the sexual glands are capable of considerably improving the sexual, mental and other capacities of human body.

Prof. Voronoff, Specialist and Expert in the transfer of animal glands made experiments in Bombay but such operations are so expensive and risky that every one could not afford. At last this riddle has been solved and according to the opinion of the leading medical men and by experiments it is proved that the Hormone-Harmless preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss, Ph. D., M.A., F.C.S., (Edin.), Berlin, Germany,

"Viriline" (for men)
suffering from impotency, weakness, depression, nervousness, lassitude, Insomnia, loss of appetite and general debility

and

"Fertiline" (for women)
suffering from sterility, Retard development, Apathy, Lassitude, Flabby figure, irregular menstruation and Leucorrhoea, are effective specifics for rejuvenation and to create a rejuvenating effect, the regain of a healthy and robust appearance. Men who have been losing weight and strength on account of their lost sexual vigour revive quickly, get elastic and soon regain their sexual instinct. Many women who had become old-looking and wearisome regain their bloom of youth and recover quickly in the joy of motherhood

Price Rs. 3 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.

CASANOVA CREAM.
A wonderful preparation for external use. The advantage of this cream is a prolonged action especially in the Ejaculation Praecox.

Price Rs. 2/8 per Tube sufficient for 30 to 40 application

PANCRESAL (for Diabetes-Mellitus)
activated pancreas, Hormon tablets obtained by a special process out of fresh pancreas. It reduces the excretion of sugar within 1—3 days and causes a decline in all.

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all prominent medical men support. Have cured most acute cases of twenty years

Price Rs. 4 per bottle.

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THE ASIATIC TRADING CO. Chief Agents, OR 33, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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PREPARATIONS FOR THE ENSUING CONGRESS

Home Department's Strange Methods Of Classification Of Prisoners

OUR KARACHI LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Mar. 3.

The Secretary of the Local Swadeshi Sabha, which has of late been carrying on the work of picketing foreign shops, has communicated to the press about the strange incident of a European having threatened with his pistol a lady picketer standing outside the shop of Messrs. Laffans and Co., in Camp Karachi. The lady picketer is reported to have replied that she would not go, even if she was killed. Thereupon the European put back his pistol in his pocket and went away.

The first batch of twenty volunteers, who had been convicted under the Picketing Ordinance, four months back, was released to-day. Some three four batches, each containing about the same number of volunteers, who had also been arrested in successive days in this connection, are expected to be released in the course of the next few days.

The release of Satyagrahis from the Hyderabad Jail, a couple of days back included one blind Mohemedan youth, named Sona, singer, who had ben sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Flag Satyagraha at Jacobabad. But in the jail, when work was allotted to him, he was provided with a convict attendant.

To-day's release from the Karachi Jail included a dumb and deaf volunteer.

Almost all the important leaders of the Reception Committee, including Dr. Choitram, the Chairman, and Mr. Jairamdas have gone to Hyderabad to push the sale of the tickets and to make collections. They addressed a huge meeting there last night and are expected back here to-morrow.

FOREIGN CLOTH "THIEFS".

Mr. Santidas Gurmukhdas Jangotiwalla, a prominent foreign cloth boycott worker, who had been arrested for seizing the foreign cloth bale belonging to one local Marwari foreign cloth dealer, named Fatehchand Madangopal, as the latter was despatching it outside, in violation of the pledge given to the Boycott Committee has been convicted on a charge of theft, after he remained for four months in jail as an under-trial prisoner. He has been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was a contractor and belonged to a respectable family, but the Magistrate refused to place him in a class higher than "C", stating that he had been convicted of theft.

Another volunteer has been also arrested here lately on a charge of theft, for having alleged to have seized a foreign-made blanket from an Indian customer, as the later came out from a European firm after purchasing the same.

MAXIMUM FINE ON SATYAGRAHIS.

It has been observed of late that the City Magistrate of Karachi, who has been trying all political cases here under the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Law Amendment Act, since the start of of the Satyagraha movement has been inflicting the maximum fine of rupees 500/- on all Satyagrahis who belong to fairly well-to-do families.

PROMOTION FROM "A" TO "B" CLASS

It is definitely learnt that Seth Haridas Lalji, the "Dictator" of the Karachi Satyagraha Committee who had been sentenced about one and a half months back, and had hitherto remained in "A" class in the Karachi District Prison, was lowered to the "B" class about a couple of days back under the orders of the Home Department of the Bombay Government. One cannot explain the reason. For this extraordinary step. Seth Haridas is a very rich man, and one of the most leading public men of the City. The Government, which has now treated him so badly, held him sometime back in such great regard that it appointed him as the Honorary First Class Magistrate for ten continuous years. Till his resignation some time back, he continued to represent the local Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, on the Karachi Port Trust for the last so many years and he was the Secretary of the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber. He also held important posts in several philanthropic and public bodies. He is now over 50 years of age, and life in jail has told on his weak constitution. His motor car was attached lately in lieu of the fine inflicted on him. Thus in the whole of Sind, there is now only one "A" class political prisoner, viz., Seth Naraindas Anandji Becha ex-M.L.C. who also happens to enjoy this privilege solely because, it is distinctly laid down by the Government that all ex-M.L.A.'s and ex-M.L.C.'s must be put in the "A" class, when convicted.

Another example depicting the amazing policy of the Government as regards classification of political prisoners is the lowering from "B" to "C" class, the four college students, who had been arrested on the memorable night of the 11th January, when the first lathi charge was made here, on a Satyagraha procession. All the students belong to respectable families and had been originally placed in the "B" class by the convicting Magistrate; but after having lived in the latter class for one month, they were degraded to the "C" class under instructions from Home Department.

MERCHANTS' PROTEST AGAINST COMMISSIONER'S ACTION.

By a recent notification of the Commission-in-Sind, the election of Mr. R. K. Sidhva, on the Karachi Port Trust from the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association has been declared void, on the ground of his conviction under section 117 I.P.C. Mr. Sidhva represented before his conviction, the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association on the Karachi Port Trust, where he did very valuable work. Accordingly, when the general elections of the representatives on the Karachi Port Trust on behalf of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association took place on the 17th ultimo, Mr. Sidhva was re-elected and topped the polls. It is now authoritatively learnt that the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association are going to fight out this matter, as they insist on the principle that they should be at liberty to elect any member of their body, whom they desire. They are not going to elect a substitute on the Karachi Port Trust in the seat fallen vacant by Mr. Sidhva's disqualification and they will insist that in case, the Commissioner-in-Sind uses his extraordinary powers of filling the seat by nomination, no member of their body should accept the same. No body else except only member of their body can fill the seat and in case any member accepts the nomination by the Commissioner, the Association intends to expel him. They want to insist that their nominee Mr. R. K. Sidhva alone should be allowed to represent them.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Much misunderstanding exists among the public about the holding of a Swadeshi Exhibition at Karachi during the Congress Week. The idea of holding a Khaddar Exhibition on the Congress grounds as a part of the Congress Exhibition is a settled fact and it is also intended to open stalls for sales of Swadeshi articles in the Congress Exhibition. No mill cloth will, however, be allowed to be kept in the Congress Exhibition as it has been expressly forbidden by Mahatma, the object aimed by ing to push the sale of Khadi alone, If the Congress people alone, give up the idea of a Congress Exhibition, then dealers in Swadeshi goods can very well go in for a stall in the Congress Nagar, as they will be able to sell their articles there equally well. The General Secretary of the Reception Committee has been receiving numerous applications of stalls from Swadeshi dealers and the allotments for stalls, it is reported, will be made soon.

A CHILD IN PRISON

Along with Shrimati Kashiben Kotak, the local Dictator, her child aged two and a half years has also gone to prison. In the court the child came with her mother and was playing with a doll and a ball unmindful of what was going on. Shrimati Kashiben is a widely travelled lady and has lived in Japan for over two years continuously with her husband, who was doing business in cotton there.

CANE HAS NO TERRORS FOR HIM.

Lately a boy aged 10 years old named Babu was arrested for selling contraband salt in the Court compound, and was awarded four stripes, when asked by the court as to what he had to say, he replied "I have broken the law and shall break it again". Before the arrest, he had sold contraband salt twice in the court compound and was let off by the police. But he persisted. Soon after receiving stripes he went and sold contraband salt again.

HELP

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N. B.—We avoid unnecessary correspondennes. Foreign orders will be backed with full advance.

R. C. BHATTACHARYYA, (B. C.) Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

FRIEDRICH VON BODELSCHWINGH.

The Founder Of A Great Colony.

(BY PROF. G. M. JADHAV.)

On the 6th of March 1831 Friedrich von Bodelschwingh was born. Goethe had just finished his greatest work in life Faust. A few months later died Freiherr von Stein and general von Gnielsenau. A generation of poets statesmen and leaders of the army, men who had done much for Germany, was passing away.

When we think of Friederich von Bodelschwingh we are at once reminded of Goethe's words in Faust:

"The completion of the greatest work demands one guiding spirit for a thousand hands."

HUMANITARIAN. WORK.

It was by hard work and perseverance that Friedrich von Bedelschwingh succeeded in cleating a colony which gives freedom and life to many a man, woman and child who otherwise would have had no comfort, no interest in life. Illness and sickness are bad enough in themselves this epileptic But add to picture of and we have a which suffering and sorrow makes one wonder what must be the real power that controls the destiny of mankind. Bodelschwingh saw that epileptic patients must be cared for and treated in such a way that they would have a reasonable chance to get better.

The Bethel colony is as unique as it is wonderful. In the autumn of the year 1867 there was only one house. Slowly the colony grew. Now it has hospitals, wards school, chapel, electric powerhouse, etc. There are nearly 5,000 patients in the colony Men, women, young boys, and girls and children are looked after by the Brothers and Sisters who have dedicated their lives to this noble work.

Pastor Bodelschwingh, the founder of the Colony at Bethel,, were he able to see how his work has prospered and how thousands of patients receive every possible help, would feel happy that he had the courage and the grit to start such work and see it through. To his indefatigable energy and unselfish work many thousands of sufferers owe much. The story of Bethel is the story of every distinct achievement. The Taj was an "idea" to begin with.

In March 1922 I visited Bethel. I was much impressed by what I saw and heard. "All great things have a small beginning" said a wise man many centuries ago. Father Bodelschwingh must have known this. He was a man of action. He felt sincerely for the poor and the afflicted. He thought out a plan how to help them and he succeeded in realising it.

100TH ANNIVERSARY.

Now comes the 100th anniversary of his birth. A great man and a true man he was. The Bethel colony is the best memorial to his work. There are more and more patients coming to the colony. In fact it is a wonder how they have been able to manage such a big colony for so many years. Somehow or other the work goes on. We know much more about magnetism and electricity. But what electricity is we can hardly say even after so many years of experiments. Electricity is a power and that power can be utilised for many activities, we all know. Perhaps there must be some such human electricity and human magnetism working at Bethel, and in fact in every institute that does similar work for relieving human suffering, and there is every reason to believe the same power will keep the colony in working order. Now-a-days we are not much interested in "God" as some human being (clothed according to climatic conditions and customs) working in some place called heaven. The earth rotates and also revolves. The solar system as well as may other systems beyond our knowledge are guided and managed by certain fixed laws and regulations. The "First Cause" is still a mystery. Those who study different sciences feel more and more how little they know and how much there is still to learn. To have faitn in a good cause and determine to work entirely for it is a matter of exact science. There are no chance in it, neither is there any question of luck about it. Father Bodelschwingh was a man who knew what he wanted most and he knew also how to achieve his aim and ideal in life. We can not always work with mathematical exactitude. If that were possible many things could be accomplished quickly. In spite of difficulties, in spite of disappointments, in spite of failures, to have the courage to try again and again and see success in the end—not for self but for others that is a matter of determination that acknowledges no defeat and willpower that yields to no ridicule.

DEVOTION TO A CAUSE.

Friederich von Bodelschwingh went on with his work and saw it well established before his death on the 2nd of April, 1910. Father Bodelschwingh had complete faith in his work. It was this faith that helped him all along. It is this faith that helps every man who is out to do something for the general good. Such a man has to bear silently the patronising ways of those who pretend to help him. He is too independent in his work and his views to bow down before anyone and he never interferes with work which has nothing to do with his fixed aim. One single purpose for which he lives and for which he gives his all. Such a man sees his work crowned with success.

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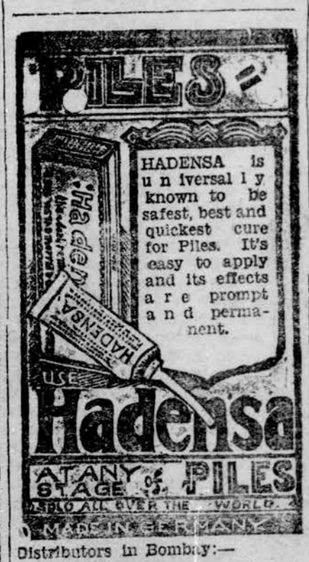

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KONKAN AGRICULTURISTS' PLIGHT.

—:o:—

Case For Revenue Remission.

(BY V. S. DALVI.)

Nearly three weeks have passed since a petition was addressed to the Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay by the land-holders of Aravli, Shiroda and Redi, in the Ratnagiri District, in which their case for 25 per cent remission in land-revenue and of the necessity for postponement of the instalments to May and August was represented in all its aspects and the whole position, calling for this very modest measure of relief to the miserable ryot, was sent forth. No reply to this communication has, so far, been received by the petitioners and, although a copy of it was sent to the Collector of the District, that officer did not care to investigate the ryots' grievances or make any other personal inquiries regarding their condition, when he paid—an official visit to these villages on the 1st inst. It was expected that the "ma bap sarkar," who are never tried of expressing their protestations in behalf of the ryots' welfare and, in the words of the Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson, "spared no pains to ascertain the facts and to try and devise means in fairness to the general tax payer to lighten the burdens," might instruct their representative to give their proteges an opportunity of representing their grievances. The Collector's visit created, instead, an impression of the utter futility of expecting the benevolent and paternal "sarkar" to act, in actual practice, up to their professions voiced in the serene atmosphere of the Council Hall.

REVENUE MEMBER'S CRITERION.

The Government's attitude of apathy in this matter would seem to be the more surprizing in view of the assurance the Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson gave, in the course of his Budget speech on 25th February, that "the Commissioners had full authority to postpone in all cases where there was no contumacious campaign of payment". If the Hon. Member accepted the meaning of "contumacy" as "stubborn disobedience" (Oxford Dictionary), there would seem to be nothing in the way of Government's granting our request for remission in consideration of the ryots' plight. That, that plight is genuine could be easily seen from the fall of prices in the Rupee value contained in the following table.

	Paddy. Seers.	Cocoanuts. Rs.
Years.		
1925	15	10 12 0
1926	15	10 8 0
1927	16	7 4 0
1928	16	10 0 0
1929	16	8 0 0
1930	24	8 0 0
1931		6 0 0

These are the only two products on which we have to depend in this part of the district. November is the month of paddy yield and the cocoanut crop comes in, once every three months. The Hon. Revenue Member "deeply sympathized with the agriculturists who inspite of bumper crops had seriously suffered on account of the fall in prices" and, while we have no bumper crops to boast, a variety of other circumstances have conspired to aggravate the ryots' condition of impoverishment. What with general depression in prices and the lack of buying power, there is no demand for the local agricultural produce even when the unemployed have to fall back on it or keeping their bodies and soul's together.

FACTOR OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

One can easily imagine the intensity of the ryots' distress when it is remembered that the terrible conditions of unemployment obtained in industrial cities and towns have inevitably hit them the hardest and rendered their condition much more miserable than the mere fall in prices could ordinarily have done. The general conditions of agriculture are too poor to enable the village population to rely on that occupation alone: they have in effect to depend to a great extent on the earnings of the emigrants which have gone down to the level of nearly 50 per cent on account of the state of acute unemployment. The Government, if they allowed themselves to be reasonable, not to say sympathetic, could easily verify this fact by referring to the Post Office statistics of these incomes or savings in the form of money-order records which must register, even at a modest estimation, a fall of at least 50 per cent. compared with figures of any of the previous years.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

Under these circumstances, the ryots' case for remission and postponement of instalments becomes as desperate as it is irresistible. We will be driven to the verge of ruin if no consideration is shown for the very modest and reasonable demand for relief such as is warranted by the general condition of impoverishment. It is possible for Government to persist in their pressure for full revenue payment, in which case the breaking-point will have been reached. The situation that will then have been created may well be imagined if only in so far as it spells disaster to Government in their administration. It is to be hoped that that catastrophe will be averted while there is yet time for the Revenue Member to take wise counsel and act.

KARACHI CONGRESS.

—:o:—

A Huge Task To Be Accomplished In A Short Time.

(From A Special Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 3.

Karachi has had the honour of holding the sessions of this National Assembly once, 18 years ago-in 1913 to be precise. Since then much water has flown along the Indus. The face of the country has vastly changed, the temper and minds of the people have also undergone a considerable metamorphosis. Nationalist India is awake. The urge for freedom is throbbing in every Indian heart, thanks to the last Great War which the entire world was made to understand was fought to make it safe for democracy and for self-determination, and thanks also to the mass consciousness of a desire not to let foreign exploitation of India go on unchecked for ever. None heard in those days of a Round Table (or oblong table!) Conference at which the representatives of India, even selected by the Government, would have an opportunity of sitting in London with the representatives of the British Government on a footing of equality. Yet this has happened. And now that discussions will take place from the stage which the labours of the R.T.C. reached, for drafting a constitution to satisfy the present day Indian aspirations, the holding of the 45th Indian National Congress Sessions in Karachi invests it with an unprecedented significance. This is all the more so when the atmosphere is tense with suspense and surcharged with excitement.

A TRYING TIME

Karachi is having a trying time Only a week ago was the decision definitely made that the historic session was to be held in this city.

Other places had a start of several months in order to make the necessary arrangements for the holding of an assembly numbering hundreds of thousands. The task before Karachi therefore to get everything ready within a month's time is a stupendous one. But Sind is not afraid of discharging its duties. It may have been regarded as a benighted country where people are given to a gay and easy life, and sacrifices by its denizens in the cause of the Motherland are considered to be few and far between. Karachi is going to give the lie direct to such an accusation by the efforts it is putting forth to make the forthcoming sessions a triumphant success.

Various sub-committees have already been formed and they have been functioning with commendable deal. The Congress Office is humming with life life from early morn to late at night. The General Secretaries, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Dr. Tarachand Lalwani who have just returned after enjoying the hospitality of His Majesty's Guest House, are straining every nerve to complete arrangements for the sessions to be held towards the end of this month. A large Corps of Volunteers is being organized and trained locally. Non-acceptance of one or two batches of volunteers from outside has led to disappointment in one group which has now determined to foot out a distance of some120 miles to Karachi. The site for the Congress pandal has been selected near the gaol; the ground has been levelled, and delegates' quarters are slowly but steadily rising up. The site in question is about 2½ miles from the heart of the town, none so commodious and suitable being available nearer still.

Karachi is easily accessible from all parts of India by several routes; the sea route provides by far the best and cheapest avenue. The rail is also available but the journey between Marwar and Hyderabad (Sind), a stretch of a long sandy desert, is not altogether a pleasant one. To those who can afford it the aeroplane furnishes a good ride. Karachi enjoys a fine climate. The belief exists in certain quarters that it has extremes of weather. This actually is an erroneous conception. The cold season this year has not been severe. In any case March always yields a very pleasant weather. Large open spaces, salubrious climate, cheap living, the combination of a city and country life, bus, tram, victoria and taxi service in ample measure, all these and other amenitie endow Karachi with a charm which cannot fail to make a sojourn, particularly during the Congress time, healthy and interesting.

AN INDIAN ASTROLOGER

—:o:—

(BY K.)

Many people must be aware of the startling prediction made by an Indian astrologer sixty years ago that a grandson of late Lord Halifax would one day be a Viceroy of India. And that grandson (Lord Irwin) is now ruling" India. This subject was given much prominence in all Indian papers about seven months back. Readings of the lives of several Europeans by Indians by astrology or palmistry have amazed them. Thus it is proved beyond a shadow of doubt that these sciences are absolutely real, only there are very few who could interpret and practise them correctly. Many well known writers and authors held the same view. Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Religio Medici" who lived from 1605 to 1682 while he denied the capacity of the astrologers of his time did not venture to dispute the reality of astrology.

A JHANSI PRODIGY.

The writer of these notes holds the above view. Whenever his friends have strongly recommended him to "test" the powers of some Indian expert astrologers he has "tested" them. An occasion arose lately. I was requested to try a Pandit who has been visiting Bombay, lately, every year for a short time, and is now amidst us. His name is Pandit Lekhram Jotshi and he hails from Jhansi. He is Raj Jotshi of Maharaja Idar, and is reputed to have graduated in the Sanskrit literature after a gruelling test lasting about 17 years and can recite by heart a couple of lakhs of Sanskrit 'slokas'. In less than 10 minutes after seeing one's palm, he tells him or her, from the paper sketch, not only his age, but the date and hour of his or her birth! "Remarkable indeed" are the words that are ejaculated on knowing this. I have never heard of any other person Indian or European, doing such miraculous reading, and I would be surprised if I were told our beloved India possesses some more wizards of palmistry and astrology like him His reading of the character of his client is accurate, his future and present is laid bare to him or her with brutal frankness; and, of course, there is no reason to doubt the future incidents revealed by him by reference to the big volume of astrology written in Sanskrit hundreds nay thousands of years ago. Thus one hour with the Panditji has led me to believe in his wonderful powers and the satisfaction he has given to many Indian Princes and Ruling Chiefs in the reading of their lives of course after receiving from them fabulous prices from Rs. 50 to several thousands of rupees for detailed work. I have seen the original teatimonials as well as the correspondence that passed between him and several Princes in which mention of huge sums, actually given or agreed to, was made. Among these mention may be made of the Jam of Nawanagar, the Maharajas of Bikarer, Idar, Busdelkhtnd Datia, Bundelkhand. etc. Not only the date of birth, but,—the most unrelishable thing to the majority of persons—he gives the exact date of the passing away, and joining the forefathers and get eternal rest in a better world, which as Dickens said in Oliver Twist, he or she "never knew in this."

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

Hopes Of Increase In Business

SMALLEST EXPORTS TO INDIA IN JANUARY.

Manchester, (By Mail).

"The weavers' lockout came to a sudden end on Friday last owing to the operatives refusing to negotiate with the employers. The work-people were in receipt of both the dole and trade union pay, and took up the attitude that they were quite happy to be locked out for ever. Many of them were only in receipt of the dole before the lockout and they naturally wanted the dispute to continue. The great bulk of the employers were getting very restless last week when several weaving sheds in the Federation decided to restart independently, and if the official announcement had not been made calling the lockout off, we think there would have been a general landslide of sheds re-opening, as orders could be booked. The Trade Unions are certainly feeling very pleased with themselves at the moment, and they are very amused at the press accounts of employers 'beau geste'.

Cloth.—Rather better news has been received from India and hopes are being entertained that conversations between Lord Irwin and Gandhi may bear good fruit in the shape of increased business for Lancashire. We have a lot of leeway to make up, for January, 1930, Calcutta alone took 71,349,000 yards of Lancashire cloth, whereas in January of this year the shipments were only 4,413,800 yards. Compared with November and December, there was a slight improvement in our cloth exports, the total of 155,629,900 square yards is only about one-tenth of our pre-war exports. Cloth is too cheap, but, unfortunately, the buying part of the World seems to be so poor that advantage cannot be taken of the present low prices. The position in China is as bad as ever, and, except for a steady trade with the Argentine, other over-seas markets have been very quiet. The home trade has again booked some useful lines and retaliers now seem to be as anxions to push cotton goods as they were to boost artificial silk a year or two ago.

Yarn.—Spinners were glad to see the end of the lockout, and American yarn has shown a slightly broadening demand. Egyptian spinners, however, report that trade has fallen away considerably and even weak sellers are now finding it difficult to book orders.

The Textile Exhibition is proving to be a great success, and considerable interest is being shown in new uses for cotton, imitation fur coats and cotton notepaper being outstanding examples. It is almost impossible to distinguish some of the latest cloth made from fine yarn from the best silk. Great strides have been made in this direction during the last few years."

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RETRENCHMENT IMPOSSIBLE IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

:o:

High Income Tax To Be A Permanent Feature, Says Finance Member

DELHI, March 6.

Discussion on the Budget was continued to-day:—

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty confined himself to the Ways and Means of the Budget and made a constructive suggestion to the Finance Member in meeting the economic depression. He reminded the House that Sir George Schuster forecasted raising a Rs. 9 crores loan in India and raising a sterling loan of six million pounds and providing for Treasury Bills to the extent of 20 crores of rupees in the hands of the public. The Rupee loan for the current year was 29 crores. 45 crores worth of Treasury Bills remained in the hands of the public. Thus there was a deterioration of the position.

Moulvi Mohammed Yakub complained about the enhancement of the incometax rates and urged economy in expenditure on Army and Intelligence Departments. Maulvi Yakub also suggested that ecclesistical Department be abolished.

Sir Vasudeva Raja pointed out the distress among the agricultural classes of India specially in Madras where groundnut and cocoanut trades were practically ruined. He appealed to the Government to give some measure of relief to the landowning classes of the country.

BANKRUPTCY BUDGET

Mr. Gunjal speaking in Marathi characterised the present Budget as a bankruptcy budget. The Government, he said, was run on the lines of a military concern without any regard to the need of the poor people of the country. He urged effective popular control over the budget.

FLITTING THE POOR

Mian Shah Nawaz objected to fresh taxation, when the capacity of the people to pay was at its lowest in India. He bitterly complained that the Finance Member had suggested no remedy to give relief to the poor agricultural classes, among whom he saw a spirit of revolt at present. He urged an import duty on wheat.

Referring to the new taxation proposals, the speaker held that the duty on silver and kerosene oil would seriously affect poor people in the country. He urged the need of economy in military expenditure.

Mr. Mody disputed the claim of the Finance Member that a whole-hearted attempt had been made to curtail expenditure. He, on the other hand, felt that the Government had been trifling with the subject. He criticised the military expenditure and urged that the British Government should come forward to assist India by contributing money for imperial defence.

WANTED CLEANS SWEEP.

Sir Hari Singh Gour quoted from the speech of the Finance Member to show that no retrenchment was possible without change of policy in Government. Sir Hari Singh Gour said that those conditions still existed. The appointment of a retrenchment committee, therefore, would serve no useful purpose unless new condition, which was in melting point, was ushered in. The speaker suggested that leaders of parties should be taken into confidence with a view to tide over the present abnormal conditions.

RUINING THE COUNTRY

Mr. Jamal Mohmed Sahib did not agree with the Finance Member that the present low level of prices should be maintained in order to stimulate exports. The low prices were running the country and a remedy lay in reverting to the old sixteen pence ratio.

Mr. Murtaza Sahib criticised the Frontier policy of the Government which was responsible for high military expenditure and urged for a human treatment of Moplas.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR

Mr. G. M. Roy held that life was higher than constitution and the Finance Member should give some relief to the poor without waiting for the new Government of India Act.

NO REDUCTION POSSIBLE.

Sir George Schuster winding up the debate said that he himself and did not like this taxation budget but he could not help it. He informed Mr. Rangachariar that Sir Arthur Salter's Report on the question of forming Economic Advisory Council would be published in two or three weeks time. He (the speaker) claimed no special merit for effecting retrenchment in military expenditure. Reduction of one hundred and seventy lakhs was due to fall in prices and cutting down of part of Army Departments building programme for which the Assembly's thanks was due to Military authorities. Answering Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar who had opposed the idea of holding Conference of Finance Ministers in Simla which would only try to bind down the next Government as to expenditure on services, Sir G. Schuster said the whole question of services could not be discussed without discussing constitutional issue.

RETRENCHMENT IMPOSSIBLE!

Regarding Retrenchment Committee, Sir George Schuster said that if some members did not like the kind of enquiry suggested, they might leave it to Government to conduct an expert departmental enquiry, for it was the duty of Government to stop all waste wherever it might occur. But so far as he was concerned, Sir George Schuster thought there was no large field for retrenchment in Central Government, because just at present that machinery was performing double work of normal duty and duty connected with constitutional reforms.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, interrupted! "Then what is the use of a Retrenchient Committee? It will only be an eye wash."

CHEAP AT THE PRICE.

Sir George Schuster: "But I want to convince you that there is no large room for retrenchment. We want to show that we are not concealing any methods of economy which more competent people than ourselves can discover." Alluding to the incomtax proposals, Sir George Schuster hoped that it would not be necessary to maintain them at the proposed level after one year. But this year they had gone as far as they could to explore every alternative sources of revenue.

Concluding Sir George Schuster opined that taken as a whole the Government of India was running on comparatively cheap lines. It would be impossible for a democratic government to run it cheaper than this, because the number of officers would not decrease. A deomocratic constitution would be more costly than an autocratic Government, unless the scales of salaries were reduced (hear, hear).

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32
Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 April
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 29/32 May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 913
Banks Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940
JAPAN—
Bank Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 66 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 3/4 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 7th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 6th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 6th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4.11 1/2 5th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 5th inst. 13 5/16 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 5th inst. 13 1/4 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 7/8 5th inst. 28 3/4 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 21/32 p. c. 5th inst. 2 21/32 p. c. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/8 p. c. 5th inst. 2 7/8 p. c. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Banks Call 5 p. c.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos. 5 p.c.
12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 7.

March	145.80—2.70
June	139.10—4.40
September	137.30—2.70

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 7.

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
Bengal F.G.	170
Sindh-Punjab Fine	175
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	170
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195
Nagpur Sapner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Muthia Fine	180
Burwah Sanavad Fine	195

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 7.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,463	290,282
Central India	1,494	271,525
Barsi and Nagar	568	145,900
Hyderabad.Gaorani	644	70,277
Berar	2,252	475,601
Central Provinces	1'660	273,550
Total Oomras	8,081	1,527,135
Dholera	1,149	96,837
N.-W. Provinces		85,021
Rajputana	318	26,976
Sind-Punjab	1,345	95,777
Broach	2,923	61,852
Coompta & Dharwar		17,502
Westerns-Northerns	11	8,640
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		13,704
Persian		115
American		53,701
Egyptian & African	531	130,516
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	14,363	2,117,906

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 6.

Wheat May	4-1-3
Wheat Sept.	4-4-6
Linseed May	7-10-0
Linseed Sept.	1-11-9
Castorseed	6-12-0
Cottonseed	2-3-0
Groundnuts	5-11-0
Mavraseed	5-8-0
Myrabolams	21-0-0
Poppyseed	11-6-0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, Mar. 7.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 37/10 Highest Rs. 37/13 Lowest Rs. 35/13/6 Closing Rs. 35/14
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36/14 Lowest Rs. 35/14 Closing Rs. 36/3

Heavy Unemployment Among Bombay Textile Workers

QUESTION IN COUNCIL REVEALS STAGGERING FIGURES

At the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday, the following questions among others were put:—

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TEXTILE WORKERS.

1. Mr. Goolamhusein Ebrahim Matcheswalla (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons who were engaged in the textile industry of the City and who were unemployed and the class and community to which they belonged as on the 30th September 1930;

(b) what steps they have taken to reduce the unemployment in the city;

(c) whether it is a fact that they are providing passage to those unemployed millhands who have come from Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts;

(d) if so, what is the amount given;

(e) whether it is a fact that they have not provided passage to those unemployed millhands who have come from Northern and Eastern India;

(f) if so, why not?

The Hon. Sir GHULAM HUSAIN: (a) The number of persons employed on day shift working in the textile industry in Bombay City including those who were temporarily thrown out of employment owing to the closure of certain mills was 1,35,023, and the number of workers out of work in the mills which were either closed down or which were working partially since 1st January 1930 amounted to 42,814 as at 30th September 1930. The number of hands employed on night shift working about the same date was 6,240. On December 16th the figure for the number of workers unemployed was 16,046 which was reduced by 4,619 for the number of workers employed on night shift and also by a further 800 owing to the re-opening of a mill which had closed in 1928.

(b) and (c) Government had under consideration the question of repatriating unemployed millhands and their dependents should the extent of unemployment justify this measure, but the necessity has not arisen.

(d), (e) and (f) Do not arise.

KITCHENER POLICE FORCE.

1. Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the Kitchener Police Force employed by Government;

(b) the source of its recruitment.

The Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson: (a) By the "Kitchener Police Force" the Hon. Member presumably means the Special Police Battalion created owing to the civil disobedience movement, and trained at Poona. The strength of that force was 1,050 men.

(b) Applicants eligible for the Police Force under the ordinary conditions were accepted, but the chief source of recruitment was from military reservists who were recruited through the Military Recruiting Officer at Poona.

REVENUE ARREARS: REMISSION

1. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah (Thar Parkar District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have remitted either in Gujarat or elsewhere in the Presidency the whole or any portion of the takavi and land revenue arrears due from landholders owing to continued failure of crops for three or four years;

(b) whether the same concessions have been granted to the landholders in Thar Parkar District, where similar conditions prevailed since the beginning of the year 1927;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST'S CHAIRMAN.

1. Mr. N. N. Patil (Kolaba District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust is given an extension of one year more;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, the reasons for the same?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) Yes.

(b) The extension was granted because Mr. Neilson was recognised to have done good work as Chairman of the Board and Government were satisfied that he continued to be physically fit and efficient.

India Ports Administration.

(Continued from page 6.)

trolled by them; and it should not be difficult for Government to make the control effective. Then, there is a large number of appointments of the ranks of Deputies and Assistants which are completely in the hands of the Trustees. Due to the non-Indian composition of the Trust and the fact that the Senior Officers including Chairman have belonged to a non-Indian race, the claims of Indians have been badly ignored in the past. In spite of the Railway Administration being subjected to close scrutiny of the Assembly and its Standing Committee, we know how they manage Indianization of the Railway Services. Are the conditions better in the Port Trusts? Will Government state what they have done to Indianise the posts which they control in the various Port Trusts under the respective Acts? Why can they not take steps—by amending the Acts if necessary—to recruit all superior appointments through the Public Services Commission? What are the necessary qualifications, and are Indians with those qualifications available, or will the qualifications have to be lowered, as Government stated this year they have had to do in the case of the Railways? What protection have the Indian officers against favouritism such as is alleged to be rampant on the Railways, against discriminatory treatment which is so often the lot of the Indian Officers at the hands of their non-Indian superiors?

Cheap transport is the cry of the Indian trade and inasmuch as Ports are an essential link in the chain of transport services, it is important that Port Services should be cheapened. It is a necessary evil resulting from the fact of a non-Indian being the Chief Executive Officer of the Port as well as Chairman of the Port Trust Board that Indianization is retarded and the Service costly, the scales of pay, etc.; being higher than would be warranted by the qualifications or the worth of the officers. We believe the Bombay Port Trust Service is much more highly paid than the Municipal Service; and we have no doubt that the reason for it is that the Port Trust is an exclusive body not amenable to popular control as the latter is. We are aware that the Trustees are never tired of boosting their big Retrenchment scheme in 1924: it is stated that this has saved some rupees fifteen lakhs per year. We are always sceptical of one-sided statistics; it is notorious that statistics can be quoted in favour of almost any proposition in the world. In any case, have the Trustees satisfied themselves that the establishment charges cannot be cut down further and that the retrenchment effected has not been brought about at the cost of the Indian Staff and Officers, as on the Railways, the concessions to the non-Indians increasing at the same time in some shape or another? The competition of the Kathiawar Ports is so menacing and so formidable that if the trade of Bombay is to survive and flourish, there cannot be too much retrenchment in the Port Trust expenditure. We hope the Indian Trustees on the Bombay Port Trust Board are alive to the situation. We agree that the deficit in the Port Trust Budget this year is nothing strange, but a certificate issued by the Port Trust Executive to themselves through the Board is scarcely enough assurance to the trade and the public that the Administration is run on sound economic lines.

KHANDARE'S CONGRESS CAMPAIGN DURING HOLI.

:o:

KHANDWA, March 6.

The occasion of the Holi Festival was taken advantage of, by the Khandwa District Congress Committee for Political and Social reform propaganda. A heap of foreign cloth collected from various Mohallas, was burnt in the Gandhi Chowk on the 4th in the presence of a large number of people, who formed themselves into a procession with tricolour national flag and paraded the whole of the town, singing national songs.

INDIA'S PRISONERS.

On the 5th, Political Prisoners' Day was celebrated, more than 3,000 men and women responded to the invitation of the District Congress Committee, to partake "C" class prisoner's food which consisted of Jowar bread and Dal served in iron pots, such as are found in C. P. Jails. A dialogue depicting the inner life of the jail was given.

A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Agarker, President, District Congress Committee when Shts. Tiwari, Mahodaya Nagdas, Ranjit Prasad, Nandkishore and others related their jail experiences to the audience.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

DELHI, Mar. 7.

Meeting will be held at University Hall (Old Secretariat) on 17th instant at 5 p.m. under the presidency of Lady Irwin to appeal for funds for Womens College to be started in Delhi based on the scheme proposed by the All-India Womens Education fund association.

All donations received between to-day and March 17 will be announced at the meeting. The Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Begum Shah Nawaz will speak. Special purdah arrangements will be made.—A. P.

:o:

ARRESTS AT MALWAN.

:o:

MALWAN, Mar. 7.

Sjt. Atmaram Bhaskar Pan was arrested for defying order under 46 Sjt. Pandit had rendered variable service at the time Shiroda salt raids. Sjt. Maha who was just released is se with notice under sections 46 42.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF RAYON.

India's imports in 1930.

It is estimated that world production of rayon in 1930 amounted to 185,745,000 kilos, against 200,210,000 kilos in 1929. Viscose production in 1930 totalled 163,530,000 kilos, acetate 13,075,000 kilos, supra 5,240,000 kilos, and collodion 3,900,000 kilos. Quantitative progress has only been made in acetate. The production of the chief countries in the last two years is shown below:—

	1930. kilos.	1928. kilos.
United States	50,900,00	55 515,000
Italy	29,650,000	32 340,000
Britain	22,180,000	25 850,000
Germany	22,000,000	25,000,000
France	18,050,000	16 820,000
Japan	16,150,000	14,000,000
Holland	7,200,000	7,750,000
Belgium	4,750,000	6,600,000
Switzerland	4,400,000	5,570,000
Sweden	218,000	143,000
Denmark	184,000	202,000
Chile	108,000	132,000
France	80,000	228,000
China	62,000	79,000
Brazil	20,000	111,000

BRITISH EXPORTS.

Exports of rayon yarns from Britain in 1930 totalled 6,429,418lbs against 3,153,761lbs. in 1929. Details are shown in the following table:—

	1930 lb.	1929 lb.
Australia	1,339,000	2,526,000
India	1,1164,000	1,362,000
Germany	441,000	440,000
Spain	391,000	709,000
Argentine	257,000	146,000

BENARES COMMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

:o:

Full Enquiries To Be Made

(From Our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Mar. 7.

We are inquiring into the Benares disturbances on behalf of the Provincial Jamiat-i-Ulama we have met some local responsible workers and felt that if adequate care was not taken and enquiries were not made with a true sense of responsibility we might plunge the country into a dismal error. We appeal to the journalists of both the communities to refrain from exploiting such tragic happenings.

DON'T BE MISLED.

Some of the reports hitherto published in some journals are such as may not help the country in arriving at correct conclusions. We earnestly hope that both Mussalmans and Hindus would not let themselves to be misled by such irresponsible reports and await the appearance of a full report carefully prepared which we hope to be able to publish shortly.

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Admission fees: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. (No tax).
Dadar Jalsa ticket fees: Rs. 3 to annas 8.
Tickets will be reserved at Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, near Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1931.

"NEVER SEEN A MORE EXTORTIONATE BUDGET"

—:o:—

Horrors Of Peace Taxation Greater Than Those Of War

NO ECONOMY IN ARMY UNLESS WAR OFFICE CEASED ITS DOMINATION.

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Mr. Syed Hussain Imam criticised the payments made to the War Office as capitation charges and wanted transport charges to be borne by India and England equally. Referring to civil expenditure the speaker said that it had increased by forty per cent. since 1921 while in England it had come down by thirty per cent. In order to maintain the "False ratio or exchange" the currency had been contracted during the last four years, causing a fall in prices. The speaker then criticised the loan policy of the Government.

LAND OF DEFICITS.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that India was the land of deficit budgets and with world trade depression and internal unrest, the present deficit budget could not be a surprise. Critics there were bound to be, but criticisms should be with a view to help and not retard the path of progress.

Sir Dinshaw referred to military expenditure and said that the evil of the whole thing lay in the amalgamation scheme of the Indian army. Unless that scheme was repealed and another to suit Indian conditions was adopted, there could be no reduction in the army budget, for at present the War Office was dominating the Indian army.

MORE ROOM FOR ECONOMY.

Sir Maneckji Dadhabhoy welcomed the move of the Government in reducing their expenditure when even such an obdurate department as the army had cut down expenditure. He however held that there was more room for economy and the demand for cutting down salaries by ten per cent. should be accepted by the Government. The reduction of wages was the only remedy that India, with the low level of prices, needed to-day. As for the proposal for a Retrenchment Committee, he held that very little good would come out of it as the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee had still not been carried out fully.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION.

Sir Akbar Khan said that he had never seen a more extortionate budget or a budget more deadly in its effects than Sir George Schuster's budget. A budget like this might have been expected during the war, but not in these days of peace. It appeared that the horrors of peace taxation were greater than those of War. The urgent need was for equitable distribution of the incidence of taxation. But where was that in the present buget? The speaker pleaded for an all comprehensive Retrenchment Committee, representing all Departments, to go into every sort of expenditure, including that on the Army, where, on account of law prices, more economics could be effected than was noticed in the budget.

PEOPLE ARE STARVING.

Mr. Cassem Haji Mitha attributed the present unrest to the eighteen pence ratio, the high rate of taxation and unemployment. None would have joined Mr. Gandhi if the people had enough to eat. Retrenchment, he said, should be effected by cutting down salaries and pensions which were based on war prices. The enhanced rate of income-tax, he said, would ruin trade and industry and hasten the advent of Bolshevism in India. The speaker urged that the members of the Council should lead by foregoing their allowances.

A NEW SATYAGRAHI.

Mr. Laxmanrao Bhonsle felt that the proposed rate of income-tax would swell the ranks of civil resisters.

Lala Ramsaran Das attributed the economic distress to the ratio and urged its restoration to the sixteen pence basis. He referred to the Commander-in-Chief's statement that the savings expected in the current year's military budget due to low prices totalled sixty-four lakhs, and said that this sum had not been taken into consideration.

PERVERSE LOGIC.

Sir George Schuster, winding up the debate, largely traversed the ground covered by him in the Assembly. His taxation proposals had been attacked from two points of view, one in respect of the increased duty on kerosine and the other the increases in the rate of income-tax. Regarding the former, the Finance Member drew attention to the fact that industrial labourers had gained by low prices and the duty on kerosene oil would not completely take away that advantage.

As for the agricultural labourer, Sir George Schuster admitted that low prices adversely affected him, but the increased duty on kerosene would add only one and a half annas a year to his burden, whereas his burden by the five per cent. extra duty on cotton piece-goods, which, on the whole, had been welcomed by the House, was one rupee per annum.

MILLOWNERS' MONOPOLY.

Here the Finance Member sounded a warning that the Indian public should see that the cotton industry was not allowed to be developed into a monopoly for the benefit of a few individuals.

As for income-tax, he fully realised that it was a sacrifice, but not an unbearable sacrifice. This would not, however, be a permanent feature but only a temporary provision and it might be possible during the year to find some other sources of revenue.

MARKING TIME.

As for filling up the deficit by taxation or retrenchment, Sir George Schuster claimed that he could not have done better than what he had done and challenged any one to devise a better budget. India was passing through a period of transition and that added to the difficulties. If there was a Federal Constitution, they could have done better. For the present they were marking time. But India had to re-adjust her economic standards.

PRICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE.

As India was on the eve of constitutional changes, they should face the economic and financial results of it now. Alluding to the Retrenchment Committee, Sir George Schuster reiterated his view that out of its labour they could not have a measure of economy which would have a major effect on the situation to-day. If the Committee was appointed, then the Government would consider the question of putting in a member of this House. But no large economy was anticipated without a change of policy. In the present period of transition the Government required co-operation from responsible members of the Indian public, particularly from the leaders of the commercial community. (Applause).

The Council adjourned till Monday.

KARACHI CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

—:o:—

Railway Refuses Concessions

KARACH, Mar. 7.

Congress bulletin issued to-night states that Railway authorities have refused to extend the date of availability of Easter Holiday concession tickets.

Work on the Harchandrai Vishindas Nagar is proceeding rapidly. Seven hundred and fifty delegates huts are actually ready and work of constructing the kitchen, accommodation for volunteers and a bazaar is in progress. Work on the pandal is almost complete. Electric light instalation is nearly ready and it is expected that by the 21st instant the whole Nagar will be electrically lit. Telephone connection with the Nagar has been completed.

Arrongements for board and lodging at the Nagar will be made for delegates only.

Reception Committee members and visitors must provide for their own accommodation.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER ACCEPTS REDUCED PAY.

U. P. Government

LUCKNOW, Mar. 7.

It is understood that in view of the financial position of the Province, the Nawab of Chhattari, the Home Member, will, with effect from the 1st April, draw a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month in place of the statutory salary of Rs. 5,333.

In 1923, when there was financial stringency, the Nawab of Chhatari, then Minister, along with his colleague, Raja Parmanand, decided to draw Rs. 3,000 as salary and since then the salary of Ministers in the United Provinces has remained at that level.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR MAKING SPEECHES.

HUBLI, March 7.

Sjt. Siddanath Pant one of those arrested and released on the night of 4th for attempting to hold meeting in Nehru Chowk, a prohibited area was served with an order under District Police Act, the next day, not to make speeches in Hubli. He defied the same at a meeting held on night of 6th and was arrested. His case remanded to March 13.

FIRE DAMAGES SHWE DAGON PAGODA.

—:o:—

20 Lakhs Loss

RANGOON, Mar. 7.

Daylight to-day indicated the full extent of the damage Shwedagon Pagoda had suffered from the fire.

The eastern and western gates and taraungs and seven other sideway taraungs on the base of the Pagoda as also the architectural structure over the eastern stepways are all entirely destroyed, causing a total loss in the neighbourhood of twenty lakhs.

It will be recalled that the Western gate was opened last year with full ceremony after Military evacuation. The southern gate, the main entrance to the pagoda and the northern gate as also the taraungs there, have not been affected.—A. P.

MASTERS IN THEIR HOMES

—:o:—

Tests Of Peace Terms.

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

A public meeting was held at Tilak Ghat this evening under the auspices of the Congress Committee, Mr. K. Bashyam presiding at which Congress leaders explained the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and exhorted the people to abide by the terms contained therein.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who is here on a visit was one of the speakers. He said the standard by which he would judge the agreement was whether it would make them masters of their own land. Peace terms would be welcome if they stood this test fully.

Three processions of students, released volunteers and ladies respectively, carrying Gandhi's photos paraded this morning through the principal streets of George Town.

LORD HARDINGE SATISFIED WITH PEACE TERMS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Lord Hardinge interviewed by Reuter on his arrival at Folkestone from India said he considered that Lord Irwin had done extremely well and that he had made the best possible arrangement.—Reuter.

SNOWDEN NOT TO PRESENT BUDGET.

—:o:—

Has An Attack Of Influenza.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Mr. Snowden has been ill for some time with influenza. His doctors to-day called in Sir John Thomson-Walker.

A Bulletin says that Mr. Snowden is sufferng from cystitis (form of internal inflammation) following recent attack of influenza, and that he will be confined to his room for some weeks.

It seems doubtful if Mr. Snowden will be able to present budget in Commons in April.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DEFRAUDING OF A CLIENT

—:o:—

Case Against Nagpur Pleader.

NAGPUR, March 6.

Proceedings under Section 13 of the Legal Practitioners' Act are pending in the Court of R. B. H. S. Munje, District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur, against Mr. B. R. Mandlekar, Pleader, Nagpur.

The complaint by Mohomed Saddruddin agent to Nawab Minhajuddin Khan is to the effect that the applicant's master had instituted a suit against 2 Marwaris in the Court of the Sub Judge. After filing the suit one Marwari filed a criminal case for cheating in Mr. Smellies' Court and the nonapplicant was engaged on a fee Rs. 1000. Mr. Mandlekar demanded Rs. 500 fees for defending Nawab Minhajuddin khan in this cheating charge and suggested a filing of counter-complaint for Rs. 500.

The nonapplicant was paid his full fees and gave some letters agreeing to conduct the cases. In September, 1926, the pleader left accorducting the case and on enquiries the applicant found that (1) no complaint was ever filed by the Pleader as agreed, (1) No civil suit was filed against Mulchand Marwari as agreed and that (3) there was no trace of a criminal complaint against Mulchand for having preferred a false complaint.

The applicant alleges that he has been cheated to the extent of Rs. 3,655, and the case has caused a stir in the local Bar.

Mr. W. Y. Deshmukh, appears for the applicant while Messrs. Bobde and Padhye appear for the Pleader. Upto now four witneses have been examined.

CHAND PRESS PROPRIETOR'S CASE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

Mr. R. Saigal, proprietor, Chand Press, was placed on trial before Mr. Bomford, District Magistrate, to-day at Naini Jail on a charge under Section 124-A in connection with the publication in Bhavishya dated the 19th February, of an article on Khudi Ram Bose. He pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned to the 13th instant.—A. P.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST C. P. LAWYERS,

—:o:—

R. T. C, Heroes To Preside over Lawyers' Conference.

NAGPUR, March 5.

Persuant to the policy of taking disciplinary action against those Pleaders who have participated in the Civil Disobadience movement, the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur has issued notices against several pleaders to show cause why their Sanads should not be cancelled under sections 12 and 13 (f) of the Legal Practitioners Act.

Amongst those who have been served with such notices are Barrister Abhyankar, Mr. Ruikar, Mr. Durgashanker Mehta, Ex-M.L.C., of Seoni, Mr. Naidoo, Mr. Dhavle, Mr. Sherlekar, Mr. Salve and others. Their cases will be heard by the Judicial (Commissioner on 30th March 1931.

Meanwhile the Secretary of the Lawyers Conference—Committee has received replies from the Secretaries of all District Bar Associations approving of the Conference being held and invitations have been sent to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and others requesting them to accept presidentship of the Conference.

R. T. C. DECISIONS ARE OUTCOME OF CONGRESS SACRIFICE.

Indian Legislatures Are Over Crowded By Capitalists, Says N. M. Joshi.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, as the author of a Federation Scheme which he devised in a special note he added to the Central Committee's report examined the Federation Scheme of the Conference and declared that this federation to be successful would require that political development in British India and Indian States went on harmonious lines. He had no objections to financial safeguards until a Reserve Bank was set up.

Mr. Yamin Khan felt that the Indian Princes would be a drag on the Constitution unless the States' representatives were chosen through popular franchise.

NO SEPARATION WANTED.

Mr. Tun Aung declared that the Conference resolution on Burma was vague and had no meaning. It left the decision whether separation would prejudice their rights or not in the hands of the Power which was to part with power. He said that separation was implied in Burma getting equality of treatment with India, for which she was equally fit, if not more, and she did not want separation earlier.

A LATE RECRUIT.

Bhai Parmanand said that the Round Table Conference was the greatest possible success. The Gandhi-Irwin settlement and the Premier's declaration were landmarks in the constitutional history of India.

NO REPRESENTATION FOR WORKERS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi felt that legislatures proposed at the Conference would not be large enough to provide for representation of working classes. If this could be secured only through indirect election, he would favour it. He was opposed to any discrimination in franchise on property qualification but he would not mind uniform disqualification such as age limit. At any rate, they must give Labour the same representation as to capitalists. At present there were in the Central Legislature 21 capitalist members and one Labour member and 90 capitalists in the provinces and 10 labour members.

Mr. A. N. Dutt thought that the Conference was held in an atmosphere of delegates appealing to a superior body.

EUROPEANS' EXTRA RIGHTS.

Mr. Studd said that Europeans would take their share in the future working of the country, but wanted also that the existing rights should continue. They did not ask for any monopoly but equal field for service and business.

ALL ABOUT POINTS.

Dr. Suhrawardy referring to Bhai Parmanand's speech on Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points asked where were Mr. Wilson's fourteen points in the League Government on Mr. Gandhi's eleven points in the Gandhi-Irwin settlement? They must not, however, contemptuously treat the demands of the Muslim community and if the sermon on the Mount is again brought in, the miracle wrought by Viceroy and Gandhiji could as well be brought in the communal sphere. If, however, Government and Hindu leaders treated Muslims with contempt then Muslims knew how to take a leaf out of Mr. Gandhi's book of non-cooperation.

BEGIN A CLEAN SLATE.

Gaya Prasad Singh asked them to write on a clean slate.

Wallayatullah appealed for goodwill to win over the minorities.

Mr. M. C. Rajah said that the depresstd classes welcomed Government by the people, as it should lead to the largest good of the largest number and the largest number being the depressed classes their uplift would be the test of the new government. He pleaded for a separate electorate for his class to create confidence in the early stages and hoped that no ordinances would be invented when they asserted their human rights denied to them at present.

Mr. Dumasia said that unless Muslims were satisfied there would be no Round Table Conference.

ALL CREDIT TO CONGRESS.

Mr. B. R. Puri said that the Round Table Conference delegates who spoke seemed to defend and uphold the work of the Conference. The House, while appreciating their labours, did not think the outcome was valuable in all spheres. And even what was achieved at the Conference was due not to the eloquence of the delegates, but to the sacrifices made by the Congress last year. (Applause).

Puri replying to Mr. Shermuhamed's argument asked whether a statute could make martial classes. These were the product of the hour. Had not India's women and children shown in this movement that they were martial? (Applause).

Mr. H. P. Mody said that those in power had yielded the fortifications.

Mr. Azahar Ali strongly opposed the proposal for a Second Chamber.

Sir Abdul Qayum had pleaded at the London Conference not for favours for the Frontier but for rights. He assured that when the Frontier was placed on a footing of equality with the other provinces in India, minorities there need not be any more afraid than minorities in other provinces. At any rate he assured that there would not be any repetition of the Benares incidents.

There was no voting on the motion for consideration of Round Table papers.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

FOR WHOM DOES OFFICE OF INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER EXIST?

A Scandal That Requires Investigation.

The following is the copy of a letter written by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain to the High Commissioner.

The Council of the Chamber is informed that about the 14th of last month a request was made on behalf of Mr. David S. Erulkar to your Office to help him to obtain a Laissez Passer to facilitate his journey to and from Geneva where he was proceeding to attend the 51st Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office having been nominated by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce in place of Mr. Gimmel of South Africa. Your ofice was duly acquainted with these facts when this request was made. In reply to this request your Private Secretary later intimated that it was not possible for your Office to do anything at all in the matter. When further requested to state as to how the same could be obtained he suggested trying at the Passport Office. When Mr. Erulkar was informed of this reply from your Office he applied to the Ministry of Labour which helped him in obtaining the necessary Laissez Passer, but it appears that as your Office did not assist in the matter, assistance had to be sought from the High Commissioner for South Africa, who immediately and without any hesitation complied with the requirements in this particular instance. The Laissez Passer was in the ordinary course obtained through the Foreign Office, and not the Passport Office, but Mr. Erulkar was described on the Laissez Passer as representing South Africa. On the return journey Mr. Erulkar found that Mr. Green, the Deputy High Commissioner, who travelled on the same train from Geneva, enjoyed the privilege of a Laissez Passer.

The Council would now very much appreciate if they are informed the particular difficulties in the way of your office affording to Indian business men and representative of Indian commercial opinion due facilities of this nature, whereas it appears officials can obtain them all the same. It is a matter of considerable surprise and concern that what the High Commissioner for South Africa did without hesitation for an Indian could not be done by your Office, although previously requested. Mr. Erulkar was on the occasion the nominee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, which is the recognised representative organisation of commercial and industrial opinion of India. It is a matter of considerable regret also, that ordinary information could not be obtained from your Office as regards the procedure for obtaining such Laissez passer. It may be added that on a previous occasion Mr. Erulkar represented the Chamber of Shipping in the United Kingdom at an International Conference held on the Continent and such a Laissez Passer was obtained for him by the Chamber unasked. The Council is desirous of ascertaining the nature of exact difficulties which prevent your Office from extending such assistance to Indian business men, so that they may take up the matter further with a view to the removal of the same, as it will no doubt be admitted that one of the functions of the High Commissioner's Office should be to extend assistance and facilities to Indian business men and their representatives, in the same manner in which other High Commissioners do for their countrymen.

SELF-GOVERNMENT THROUGH TRUCE

—:o:—

Commonwealth League's Hopes

LONDON, March 7.

A largely attended meeting of the Commonwealth of India League in London at which Parliamentary Committe and Provincial branches were fully represented, Mr. Peter Freeman, M.P., presiding, unanimously adopted resolution welcoming Delhi agreement and expressing the hope that it was an indication that India would achieve full self-Government as a result of forthcoming negotiations.—Reuter.

ARRESTS UNDER 11TH ORDINANCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Mar. 5.

Amritrao Mhasne of Wadegaon and Dattopant Kulkarni, Secretary, Puldana District Congress Committee, have been arrested under 11th Ordinance.

Mhasna it must be added has already under gone four months' imprisonment for breach of Forest Law.

IMPLICATIONS OF TRUCE

—:o:—

Ensuring Peaceful Atmosphere For Constitution-Framing.

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Sheth Ranchodlal Amratlal, Mill Agent, who led a batch of volunteers to raid Dharsana Salt Works returned from Delhi yesterday where he had gone to see Mahatma Gandhi. Interviewed regarding the Gandhi-Irwin settlement he said that this truce was not peace. Many people were under the impression that all the demands regarding Swaraj would be conceded now, but the present truce terms were for ensuring a peaceful atmosphere for the representatives of the Government and the Congress to sit together and frame a constitution acceptable to the people. The fight would, therefore be resumed if a constitution acceptable to Congres was not ultimately framed. Meanwhile the constructive programme of the Congress would continue and the Government would not interfere.

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